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THE VAUGHANS OF CORS Y GEDOL

THE following history of the family of Vaughan of Cors y Gedol is from a transcript made by the late Miss Angharad Lloyd, of a MS. in the library at Mostyn, where there appear to be two copies of it. I have added dates, and other notes, which may make this curious tract the more interesting to the genealogist.

1874.

W. W. E. W.

THE purport of this small tract is to give a short history of the family of Cors y Gedol down to the present possessor, William Vaughan (the fourth of that name), living in 1770; and as, in all appearance, the name will soon be extinct, he and his brother, Evan Lloyd Vaughan,¹ being far advanced in years, and Evan unmarried, this is intended as a small monumental and general inscription of the family, and for the amusement of any of those of a collateral branch who may inhabit or possess the old house, and take delight in a retrospect of what it was. Collected by me, William Vychan, in 1770, aged sixty-three.²

I shall begin this short history of the family of Cors y Gedol from a fair MS. of Robert Vychan of Hengwrt,

¹ This Evan Lloyd Vaughan was a member of the infamous "Hell Fire Club," of which there is a notice in the *Adventures of a Guinea*. He died M.P. for the county of Merioneth, 4 Dec., 1791.

² Mr. Vaughan spells the name "Vychan" throughout the MS., almost without exception. The transcriber has not done so.

the learned antiquary, written in his own hand,¹ and shall make him my director as far as his MS. relates to this family; following him whilst he keeps in view the direct line, without branching, as he does, into collateral lines; and adhering to his account (with some additions as I find them elsewhere) of the descendants of Osbwrn Wyddel to the year Mr. Vychan wrote this account, that is, to October 25, 1654. Moreover, as he agrees with all the pedigree books, I shall follow his narration, as it is the most clear and perfect, which will save me the trouble of running over numerous volumes which he has already extracted and gleaned from most accurately.

In the time of William Rufus² one Gerald de Windsor was made keeper of Pembroke Castle, who, with the consent of the King, married Nest, daughter of Rhys ap Tewdwr Mawr, Prince of South Wales. Mawris Fitz Gerald his son, or rather grandson,³ was one of the first adventurers in the conquest of Ireland under Henry II, of whom descend the noble Earls of Kildare and Desmond. Osb. Wyddel came over to Wales (some of our Welsh pedigrees say it was the Earl himself; others say a descendant of his, which latter I am inclined to believe, both as to time, and as none of his children ever bore that title, which of right they would have done had he been Earl himself),⁴ Llewelyn the Great being then Prince of North Wales, about 1237,⁵ with whom he was in high favour and credit, so that he obtained large possessions from the Prince, was made Governor of Harddlech Castle,⁶ and was of great

¹ This MS. is in the Peniarth collection. Peniarth MS. No. 6.

² It was later. In the time of Henry I.

³ He was his son.

⁴ There is good evidence to show that Osborn was a son of John Fitz Thomas Fitz Maurice Fitz Gerald, the first Geraldine lord of Decies and Desmond. In the tax-roll for Merioneth, of a fifteenth, of the year 1293-4, in the Public Record Office, Osborn's name appears as assessed in the parish of Llanaber.

⁵ I am inclined to think it was some years later.

⁶ It does not appear that he was Governor of Harlech Castle; in

service to Llewelyn in all his wars afterwards. We have no certain account of what occasioned his coming over to settle in Wales. The tradition is that he had put to death some great personage, and was obliged to fly his country. According to tradition he came over with a troop of one hundred men well mounted upon grey horses, and made an offer of his services to the Prince, who accepted his proposal, and employed him during the remainder of his (Llewelyn's) life. The Prince gave him the heiress of Cors y Gedol, his ward, in marriage; near which place he built a small fortress, where he garrisoned his men. It is known by the name of Osborn's Palace, as are likewise the grounds about it, called to this day his lands: in British, "Brynnlys"¹ and "Berdir", contracted from Llys Osber and Tir Osber. He had two sons, Einion and Cynric. Einion had four sons, Grono Llwyd, Heilin, Cynric, and Llewelyn Goch.

Grono Llwyd had lands given him that bear his name to this day ("Cae Grono Llwyd"), which lands were escheated to the crown; and Heilin had other lands given him, which are now, and were, called "Cors Heilin"; both which lands at this time belong to, and are part of, the demesne of Cors y Gedol. The posterity of these four brothers are in our days scarce known, the custom of gavelkind having, in process of time, sunk them in oblivion.

To Cynric, his second son, Osbwrn gave the possession of Cors y Gedol, whose descendants in the direct line male enjoy it at this day, 1770. Besides Cors y Gedol, Cynric ap Osbwrn had likewise his part of his father's inheritance. It was the custom in those days for the father to leave to or settle upon the youngest son of the family the principal seat of the family, where he

fact there is no authentic evidence that there was a castle there before the conquest of Wales.

¹ Or *Berllys*. There are the remains of an encampment at *Berllys*, but too imperfect to enable any opinion to be formed as to their date.

always resided. The elder sons were generally employed in the service of the prince abroad, or in attending upon his person at home. The intention of this custom was to preserve and keep up the family in case any accident should befall the elder ones. I cannot find whom Cynric married, or what number of children he had; but his successor, Llewelyn, enjoyed all the father's inheritance.

This Llewelyn ap Cynric married Nest, daughter and heiress of Gryffydd ap Adda¹ of Dol Goch, and hereby had Ynys y Maengwyn, and large possessions besides in Ystymmaner and Ardudwy. By Nest he had a son named Gryffydd,² the first of the name, who enjoyed all his father's and great part of his mother's estate. He married Eva, daughter and heiress of Madog ab Elisau, a baron of Edeirnion,³ and a descendant from Owyn Brogyntyn, thereby much enlarging his possessions. By her he had one son, named Eignion, to inherit his estates; and a daughter called Angharad, who married Davydd ap Gronw of Flintshire.⁴

Eignion ap Gryffydd⁵ married Tanglwst, daughter of Rhydderch ap Evan Llwyd of Cogerddan (Gogerthan), by whom he had Gryffydd, who inherited after him; and Ievan ap Eign.,⁶ who married Angharad, daughter and heiress of Davydd ap Gwion Llwyd of Hen-

¹ The tomb of Gryffydd ap Adda is extant in Towyn Church. He was Raglot (governor) of the Comote of Estimaner, in the third and seventh years of Edward III.

² He was farmer of the office of sheriff of Merionethshire in 46 Edward III, and Sheriff in 15 Richard II. He died probably between 29 Sept., 20 Richard II, and the same day, 1 Henry IV.

³ Sister and coheiress of Leoline ap Madoc ap Ellis, Bishop of St. Asaph from 1357 to 1375.

⁴ They and their two daughters, Eva and Angharad, were living upon 7 Oct., 4 Henry VI.

⁵ He was captain of forty archers for the King, from the county of Merioneth, in 10 Richard II, and was living at Michaelmas, 20 Richard II.

⁶ A juror in an inquisition held at Bala, 6 Oct., 1427. One of the escheators of the county of Merioneth at Michaelmas, 1432. He was ancestor, in a direct line, to the Wynnes of Peniarth.

dwr,¹ and had by her three sons and two daughters. The third son of Eignion was Iorwerth.² The three brothers divided their father's inheritance between them. The offspring and posterity of these brethren did so multiply that from that time they were called "Tylwyth Eignion."

Mali, one of the daughters of Eignion, married Howel Sele³ of Nannau, of whom all the Nannys are descended; the other married first to Howel ap Ievan ap Iorwerth of Cynllaeth, and had two daughters. Her second husband was Evan Vaughan ap Evan Gethin. Her third husband was Griffith ap Bleddyn⁴ of the Tower of Mold, by whom she had a son called Reinallt, a very famous captain in the Lancastrian cause. More of him may be said hereafter.

Gryffydd,⁵ the second of that name, married Lowri, daughter and heiress of Tudor Vychan, son of Gryffydd of Rhuddallt. Tudor Vychan was brother to Owen Glyndwr; so that this lady was that great man's niece. Gryffydd had by her three sons, Tudyr, Elisau,⁶ and Gryff. Vaughan of Cors y Gedol, between whom the inheritance, after his death, was divided.

¹ Called also *David de Hendour* or *Hendwr*, and *David*, son of *Gwido de Hendour*.

² Iorwerth, in other pedigrees, is stated to have been the eldest son. He was farmer of the ville of Towyn (lessee of the crown revenues in that ville), and of the office of Raglot (governor) of the Comote of Estimaner, at Michaelmas, 1415; and held in farm, from the crown, the office of woodwarden of Estimaner, at Michaelmas, 1425, for a term of two years, that being the first.

³ See the "Spirit's blasted Tree," notes to *Marmion*. Howel Sele was living at Michaelmas, 1400. His widow was remarried to Owen ap Meredith ap Gryffydd Vychan of Neuadd Wen in Powysland, who was living 9 Dec., 1446.

⁴ This is a mistake. Her third husband was Howel ap Tudur ap Grono, who at Michaelmas, 4 Henry VI, held on lease the extent lands of the crown in the comote of Penllyn. By him she was mother of Gwervil, wife of Griffith ap Bleddyn.

⁵ He held on lease the office of Raglot of the Comote of Ardudwy at Michaelmas, 1415.

⁶ He was a juror for the co. of Merioneth in 27 Henry VI, and held in farm the office of Raglot of the Comote of Penllyn at Michaelmas, 12 Edward IV.

Gryffydd,¹ the third of that name, was the first of the family who took upon him the surname of Vychan, which continues to this day. He married Mawd, daughter and coheir of Sir John Clement, Knt., of Caron, descended from Sir Jefferey Clement, Justice of South Wales (slain at Buellt, in 1293, by the natives).² Mawd was first married to Sir John Wogan of Wiston. By Gryffydd Vychan she had William Vaughan of Cilgeran. This Griffith was one of the three captains that held out Harddlech Castle against Henry IV.³

Here I shall digress a little to give a short account of that transaction, as it was conducted by many gentlemen, relations, and mostly descended from Osbwrn Wyddel, with whom we began our narrative.

In the time of Edward IV, whilst Henry VI lived, many of the nobility and gentry of Wales refused the government of Edward, and very stiffly resisted him and maintained the cause of Henry, though a prisoner. Among them were the posterity of Osbwrn Wyddel. Jasper, Earl of Pembroke, who had great confidence in this family, committed the keeping of Harddlech Castle, for the use of King Henry, to their care, which being very strong, and almost impregnable, yet of no great consequence, was then, as likewise in the time of Oliver Cromwell, the last which held out (for the declining Prince) both in England and Wales. King Edward having at last quieted the whole kingdom, save some few places in Wales, sent William Earl of Pembroke with an army to North Wales, to take this Castle, who

¹ Gryffydd was a juror for the co. of Merioneth in 27 and 31 Henry VI, and foreman of a jury for the same county in 33 Henry VI.

² Lands in the county of Cardigan were granted to Sir Jefferey Clement for his faithful service, 10 Feb., 18 Edward I. Ayloffe's *Rotuli Wallie*, p. 97. He had been slain before 1 Oct., 22 Edward I. Ditto, p. 100.

³ Edward IV. See *Life of Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Strawberry Hill edition, pp. 7, 8; Pennant's *Tour in Wales*, vol. ii, p. 131; and *History of the Gwedir Family*, 8vo edition, p. 76. David ap Ievan ap Einion, the gallant Constable of the Castle, and Gryffydd Vychan, were the sons of two brothers.

accordingly besieged it until such time as they within, perceiving there was no hope of relief, yielded it to the Earl upon good and honourable terms. The chief men that held the Castle were these: Davydd (ab Ievan ab) Eignion, a man of great experience, having long served in the French wars in high command,—it was he that was Governor; Gryffydd Vychan (or Vaughan) ab Eignion of Cors y Gedol; and Siencin ap Iorwerth ap Eignion¹ was third in command. Besides these, there were six more lineally descended from Osbwrn Wyddel, in the Castle; John Hanmer of Flintshire, David ab Eignion ab Owain of Powis, Reinallt ab Gryff. ab Bleddyn (a very noted man, of Mold Dale),² Morys ab Dd. ab Sieffrey, Davydd ab Evan ab Eignion Rymonys (Rymus) of Bettws y Coed in Edeirnion, and Howel, Ednyved, and Thomas, the sons of Morgan ab Iorwerth Goch, of Bromfield; besides John Tydyr, clerk, and Gryffydd ab Iorwerth, Senior; being all kinsmen to the first named gentlemen.³

Now we shall proceed. This Gryffydd was in great credit with Jasper Earl of Pembroke, who lay at his house of Cors y Gedol, whence he absconded, with Henry Earl of Richmond, from Edward IV, and fled to France. After Henry came to England he made him Governor of Cilgerran Castle, and bestowed upon him other immunities.

William Vychan of Cilgerran,⁴ the first of the house in South Wales, where he lived, took to wife Margaret Perrott; and by her, who was the daughter of Sir William Perrott, he had Rhys Vychan of Cors y Gedol, Wm. Vān, and Gryffydd Vān. He had also a base son by Elizabeth Mortimer, daughter of Sir John Mortimer,

¹ He was foreman of a jury at Towyn, 31 Henry VI, and held the office of Ringild of the Comote of Estimaner, 10 Edward IV.

² See Pennant's *Tour in Wales*, vol. i, edition of 1784, 4to, p. 427.

³ The Castle was surrendered upon the 14 Aug., 1468.

⁴ 26 May, 1 Henry VIII, Wm. Vachan appointed Seneschal, Receiver, Apparitor, and Forester of Cilgerran, and Constable of the Castle, etc., during pleasure. (*Originalia Rolls; Additional MS.*, Brit. Mus., No. 6363.)

Baron of Coytmor, whose name was Tudyr, of whom descended several good families.

Rhys Vychan,¹ the eldest son of William, married Gwen Anwyl, daughter and heiress of Gryff ap William ap Madoc of Llwyndyrys in Caernarvonshire, descended from Sir Gryffydd Llwyd, who brought tidings to King Edward I of his Queen's delivery of a son in Caernarvon Castle, for which he was knighted. By her Rhys Vaughan had Richard Vaughan, Robert Vaughan of Cilgerran,² and Thomas Vaughan. He had also four daughters: Elizabeth, who married John Wynn ab Humphrey of Ynys y Maenwyn, by whom he had Humphrey Wynn; and afterward she married David Llwyd ab Hugh, a younger son of the house of Mathavarn, and by him had Rhys Llwyd of Dolgelynen. Catrin, the second daughter of Rhys Vaughan, married Gryff ap Risiart Llwyd of Ddôl. Ann, the third daughter, married Hugh Nanny of Nannau. The fourth was Mary, who married William Madryn of Madryn in Caernarvonshire. We find Rhys Vaughan in the list of sheriffs in 1545 to 1554. He settled the Cilgerran estate (at that time about £400 a year) on his son Robert, and he dying without issue male, it went amongst his daughters, so that little or no traces are now to be found of it.

I have not yet found what became of Thomas, the third son.³

Richard Vaughan, the first of the name, of Cors y Gedol and Llwyndyrys, took to wife Janet, daughter of Robert Vaughan of Talhenbont in Carnarvonshire, and

¹ He was Sheriff of Merionethshire in 1547-8, in 1554-5, and in 1556-7.

² Robert Vaughan of Kilgarran, Gent., then living, and executor of the last will and testament of Rice Vaughan ap William, Esq. *Plea Roll of Merioneth*, Great Sessions held at Harlech, Monday, 10 July, 29 Eliz.

³ A deed of settlement prior to his marriage with Lowry, daughter of Hugh ap John ap Howel of Llanvendigaid, Gent., bears date 3 Feb., 9 Eliz. It is covenanted that the marriage shall take place before the next festival of St. John the Baptist.

had by her six sons and six daughters. Gryffydd, the eldest son, Henry, William, Rhys, Robert, and John. Lowry, the eldest daughter, married Evans¹ of Eleirnion. Gwen married Richard Tudur of Egryn.² Gras married to Wogan³ of Stonhall. Mary married to Pugh⁴ of Llanvenddigaed. Marget married Edwards of Llwyndu;⁵ and Elin died unmarried. Richard Vaughan was Sheriff of Caernarvonshire in 1578.⁶

William Vaughan, his third son, married Mary, daughter and heiress of Henry Vaughan of Gelligoch in Montgomeryshire.

Henry Vaughan (the second son) married Mary, daughter of Morrys Wynn of Glyn, and had four sons and two daughters.⁷

Harry, the eldest son of Harry Vaughan, died without issue; the second son was Rhys Vaughan;⁸ the third, Morgan; the fourth, Rowland. The daughters, Ann and Lowry.

Rhys Vaughan, another of William Vaughan's sons, married; but I cannot find whom.

Robert and John there is no mention of.

Gryffydd Vaughan, fourth of the name, eldest son, married Catrin Griffith, daughter of William Griffith of Caernarvon, and had issue two sons and four daughters: William, and John Vaughan, who married Catrin, daughter and heiress of Harry Wynn of Pantdu in Arvon, by whom he had Gryffydd Vaughan. Marget, the eldest daughter of Gryffydd Vaughan of Cors y Gedol, married Hooks,⁹ and then Wynn of Conwy.¹⁰ Jane, the

¹ Humphrey ap Ivan ap Hugh, or Evans.

² Her husband was *Hugh ap William Tudur*. ³ John Wogan.

⁴ Hugh ap John ap Hugh, or Pugh. ⁵ Edward Edwards.

⁶ And died in or immediately about the year 1588.

⁷ "Second son." Here is a mistake. He married twice, and left issue. His first wife was Ellen, daughter of John ap Robert ap Howel of Dol y Moch; his second, Lowry, daughter of Thomas ap John ap Llewelyn Vachan of Harlech; but it was Henry, son of *William Vaughan*, who was husband of Mary Wynne of Glyn.

⁸ He was a barrister of Gray's Inn, and author of a little volume entitled *Practica Walliæ*, printed in London in 1672.

⁹ John Hooks.

¹⁰ John Wynn of Conwy.

second daughter, married Lloyd of Rhiwgoch.¹ Ann, the third daughter, married Nanneu of Nannau.² Janet, the fourth daughter, married John Owen of Clenenau, afterwards Sir John Owen.³

Gryffydd Vaughan rebuilt most part of Cors y Gedol in 1592 and 1593. He likewise built the family chapel in Llanddiwau in 1615; and in the following year, 1616, he died; and there is a handsome stone monument, altar-fashion, with a full inscription, erected to his memory. He was Sheriff of Meirionedd in 1585 and 1604. When a match was proposed between this Gryffydd Vaughan and Catherine (afterwards his wife), it was highly approved of by the parents on each side, and the young people were suffered to be together; but, however, when the preliminaries came to be canvassed over, on some pretence the old people differed, and broke off the match; upon which the lovers were not suffered to see each other. But this prohibition was not at all agreeable to them, for they had so far engaged one another's affections, that they soon got together, and married privately, without consent of either party. The old people carried their measures so far, and were so exasperated at the private marriage, that neither of them would suffer their children to darken their doors, not even for a night; so that Gryffydd and his bride were obliged to be concealed in the old garden-house at Cors y Gedol (which is now the same as it was then), and there they lived for some weeks; and then it was looked upon as a great favour done them, to let them live at a small farm called Cors y Gedol Uchaf. There they continued until his father died.

This inhumanity of the parents, and the short allowance made them, affected the young man so much that he became indolent, and passed most of his time in ale-houses, and spent what little money he could get upon

¹ Robert Lloyd, M.P. for Merionethshire.

² Hugh Nanney of Nanney.

³ The royalist. He died in 1666, in his sixty-sixth year, and is buried at Penmorva in the co. of Carnarvon.

undeserving companions who sponged upon him. However, one evening, when jovially engaged with these Harpies, word was brought him that his father was dead ; upon which he retired to a small room near, may be to pay the natural tribute of a few tears to a deceased parent. He was not so far from the door but he could hear their conversation on the subject. They exulted, and were heard to say : "We shall now have lands enough on sale. We shall always live with him while it lasts ; but his generosity and extravagance will soon ruin him." This so shocked him, as he acknowledged afterwards, that he soon changed his conduct. However, he returned, paid the reckoning as usual, and very cordially took leave of them for that night ; but next morning sent his agent to pay them and others the money which he had borrowed, and forbid them for ever going near his house again, for he had overheard all they had said about his wasteful habits the night before. Afterwards he turned out a most sober, discreet man ; provided handsomely for all his children, and lived to see them all happily settled, except his son John, who did not marry till after his death, to whom he left a handsome maintenance. His son William he left in possession of his estates.

William Vaughan, the second of that name, of Cors y Gedol, and eldest son of Gryff. Vaughan, had by his wife Ann (daughter and heiress of Richard Vaughan of Plas Hen and Talhenbont) only one son, Richard Vaughan of Cors y Gedol. He¹ rebuilt Plas Hen, as it now stands, in 1607, and likewise the Gate-House at Cors y Gedol in 1630. After his death his widow married William Lloyd, a younger son of Bodidris in Ial, who, when he was Sheriff for Carnarvonshire, in the time of Cromwell, was overtaken in the road to Carnarvon, and inhumanly put to death by a party of Royalists. Some say that he was dragged alive to the Cross at Bangor, and there left to expire. This William Vān was a man of letters and of polite education. He was a great friend

¹ William Vaughan.

of Ben Jonson the poet, who made him a present of his works, which I have by me. In James Howel's Letters you will find one to him,¹ which shows that he was esteemed amongst the learned. In 1616 he erected a curious monument to his father's memory, from a design given him by Jones, the royal architect, and his countryman, with whom he was very intimate. It stands at this time entire, in the chapel built by his father, adjoining Llanddwywe, the parish church of Cors y Gedol.² This new chapel he had not finished before his death. Inigo Jones also gave him the design for the Gate-House at Cors y Gedol. William Vaughan was an excellent scholar, and had a fine taste for poetry, both Welsh and English. He was arrested for the county, as I find by a Welsh poem written by a good author in those times, and paid a considerable fine; but for what reason I cannot learn.

Richard Vaughan, the second of that name, of Cors y Gedol and Plas Hen, married Elizabeth, the daughter of John Owen of Clennau, and had William. He (Richard Vaughan) represented the county of Meirionedd in Parliament, and was so very fat and unwieldy that the folding doors of the House of Commons were opened to let him in, which is never done but when the Black Rod brings a message from the King, who being then in the House of Lords, the folding doors opened, when the rumour in the House was, "the Black Rod or the Welsh knight is coming." His fat at length grew so troublesome to him that he brought surgeons from London to his house at Cors y Gedol, to cut out the fat, and the operation was successfully performed; but by some accident, soon after, some of the larger blood-vessels burst open, so he died in about the thirtieth year of his age,³ and left William, an infant, under the guardianship of Sir John Owen, his mother's father.

¹ *Epistolæ Ho-Eliaŋæ*, sect. 1, p. 39.

² It is still there (1874).

³ He died Sheriff of Merionethshire, 19 July, 12 Charles I (1636). His widow was remarried to John Havers, Esq., of Whittlebury, co.

William Vaughan, who died in 1669, aged thirty-seven, made some addition to Cors y Gedol by extending the west end of it. He married Ann, daughter to Gryffydd Nannau of Nannau. She died in 1701, aged sixty-one. They left two sons and four daughters.

Gryffydd Vaughan, the eldest son, possessed the inheritance, after his father, for several years, and died, unmarried, in his forty-fifth year,¹ leaving his estates to his brother Richard, who was the youngest of all the family.

The eldest daughter married Athelystan Owen of Rhiwsaeson.²

Ann, the second daughter, married Vincent Corbet of Ynys y Maengwyn.³

The third daughter, Catrin, married Gryffydd Wynn of Bodeon,⁴ and had two sons named Thomas and William. Thomas married the coheiress of Glynllivon, and was made a baronet. Catherine, their mother, married, secondly, Col. Hugh Nanney of Nannau, by whom she had four daughters. Ann, the eldest, and Mary, the youngest, died unmarried. Catherine, the second daughter, becoming heiress, married William Vaughan of Cors y Gedol, and had one daughter, who married David Jones Gwyn of Taliaris, but died without issue. The third daughter married Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt, and had issue, Hugh, Robert, Howell,⁵ and Gryffydd; and one daughter, Catherine Vaughan.

[The above Gryffydd⁶ (of Cors y Gedol) was Sheriff of Caernarvonshire in 1659; his son Gryffydd was Sheriff for Meirioneth in 1677.]

Richard Vaughan, the third of the name, of Cors y Northampton. Administration to her effects granted upon 25 October, 1641.

¹ He was born 14 Sept., 1653, and dying 15 June, 1697, was buried at Llanddwywe.

² She died at Shrewsbury in 1719, aged sixty-four.

³ He died 6 Jan., 1723, aged seventy-two.

⁴ He died 21 Sept., 1680, aged thirty-three.

⁵ Raised to the dignity of a baronet in 1792.

⁶ William. He was Sheriff for Carnarvonshire in 1655-6.

Gedol, succeeded his brother Gryffydd in 1693, and married Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Evan Lloyd, Bart., of Bodidris in Ial, by whom he had two sons, William and Evan, now living, and four daughters. Anna Maria died an infant, Elizabeth, Catrin, and Ann, who died, and was buried at Llanddwywe. Elizabeth is now living, and unmarried. Catherine married Dr. Hugh Wynn (brother to Robert Wynn of Bodscallen, who died a bachelor), she having a son and a daughter. The son died an infant. Margaret, their daughter and heir, married Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart., of Mostyn, and has by him two daughters, and bids fair for several more sons and daughters : whom God long preserve !

Richard Vychan was Sheriff for Meirioneddshire in 1698, and for Caernarvonshire in 1699. He was chosen M.P. the first of Queen Ann, and continued to represent the county of Meirioneddshire till he died in March, 1734, aged sixty-eight, leaving behind him a widow and five children in full age, and one granddaughter, of whom more hereafter. Mrs. Vychan survived her husband nineteen years, dying in March, 1758, aged eighty-three. Richard Vychan obtained universal esteem by his integrity and unbiassed conduct. He made great improvements in and about Cors y Gedol. The first was to modernise the house within by a thorough repair, wainscotting and new flooring the whole, which before was only plaister. He also took down the old stone mullions and ancient windows, and put up sashes. He made great improvements in the gardens, and added several new rooms to the house. He likewise began the avenue from the house to the church, and greatly improved the farm and demesne. He was buried at Llanddwywe, where there is a monument erected to his memory by his widow. His son William married in his lifetime, on whom he settled a handsome maintenance then, and left a large jointure to his widow,¹ besides

¹ Widow of Richard Vaughan. Of this Richard Vaughan an amusing anecdote is told in connection with his representation of Merionethshire. There was a call of the House. Mr. Vaughan was

her own estate of Bodidris, the reversion of which he gave his son Evan Vychan, who now enjoys it: and likewise genteel fortunes to his three daughters.

William Vychan, now living, 1770, the eldest son of Richard Vychan, married Catherine, second daughter and heiress (after her eldest sister's death) of Hugh Nanney of Nannau, by whom he had one daughter and heiress, Ann, who married David Jones Gwynn of Taliaris in Carmarddenshire, who died without issue, as before related. William represented the county of Meirionedd in five Parliaments, 1734, 1741, 1746, 1754, and 1761; and in 1768 he declined standing, having about that time buried both his wife and daughter; and now lives at his ease, and retired, at Cors y Gedol, the family seat in his native county, of which he is Lord-Lieutenant.

[In another hand is the following conclusion].

William Vaughan, the writer of the above memoir, was the eldest son of Richard V., Esq., of Cors y Gedol, by Margt., sole heiress of Sir Evan Lloyd, Bart., of Bodidris. He was born in 1707, old style; sent to Chester School in 1716; and four years afterwards to one Mr. Ellis at Mortlock, London, where he remained till the death of his master, which was sudden, he having stabbed himself. Then he was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge, and left upon the death of George I, in 1727; and in 1732 he married Catherine, daughter and heiress of Hugh Nannau of Nannau, by Catherine his wife, daughter of William V. of Cors y Gedol, his father's eldest sister. His wife died soon after the marriage of her daughter. Ann, the only child of this

not in his place. The Serjeant-at-Arms, who was sent to bring him to town, arrived at Dolgelley, where the whole population were in league with the great house of Cors y Gedol. The Serjeant enquired the way there. "Go to Cors y Gedol at this time of year!" (it was winter) was the reply; "the mountains are impassable." "But," said the Serjeant, "I see there is an estuary between this and Barmouth. Could not I go by boat?" "No," was the reply; "between Barmouth and Cors y Gedol are marshes equally impassable." And Mr. Vaughan did not go to London for the "call".

marriage, was born in February, 1733-4; and a month after, his father, Richard Vaughan, died, who left behind him two sons and three daughters,—William, Evan Lloyd, Elizabeth, Catherine, and Ann. On the death of Lewys Owen of Penniarth,¹ one of his godfathers, Wm. was chosen Custos Rotulorum of the county of Merion., and Lord Lieutenant on the resignation of Earl Cholmondeley.² In 1754 died Sir William Wynn,³ on the 20th of May; and on the 20 Oct., same year, died Dr. Wynn.⁴ Ann, the only daughter of Mr. Vaughan of Cors y Gedol was married on July 6, 1756, at St. James' Church in London, by Dr. Mostyn, to D. Jones Gwynn of Taliaris, Esq. On March 16 [1758] died Mrs. Vaughan at Cors y Gedol. On Feb. 6, 1760, died Mrs. Ann Vaughan at Plas Hen, and was buried at Llanddwywe.

APPENDIX.

[Extracts from MS. entries in two old Bibles, formerly at Cors y Gedol.]

Sir Evan Lloyd of Bodidris, and Mary Tanat, third daughter of Rees Tanat of Abertanat, married 6 April, 1675.

Their son John born 21 Feb., 1675-6. Died at Ruthin at nurse.

Their only daughter, Margaret, born at Bodidris, 29 Aug., 1678.

Sir Evan Lloyd died at Bodidris, 31 March, 1700, being Easter Day.

Margaret, his daughter and heir, married to Rd. Vaughan of Cors y Gedol, Esq., 10 Feb., 1701, at St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street.

Lady Lloyd of Bodidris died at Cors y Gedol, Thursday, 24 Oct., 1717, and was buried at Llanddwywe on Monday, Nov. 4.

Ann, daughter of Wm. and Catherine Vaughan, born 16 Feb., 1734-5.

[Extracts from the journal of Mrs. Baker, a lady in indigent circumstances, residing near Dolgelley.]

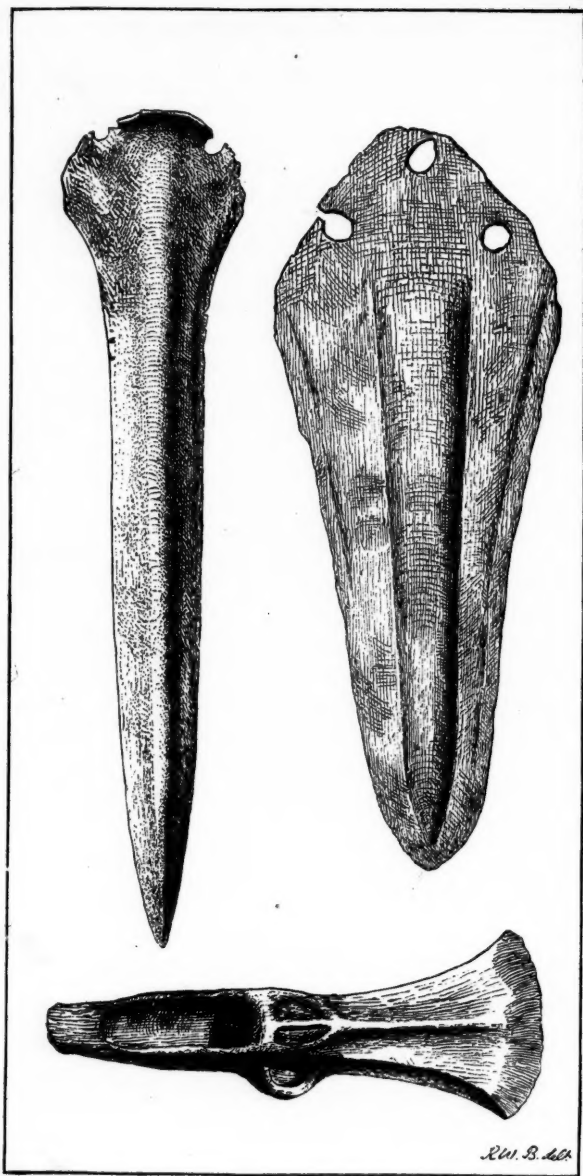
Tuesday, 26 Oct. (1779), received a billet from Mrs. Owen at Cors y Gedol, with a present, and an apology that the butler being

¹ In Dec. 1729.

² Mr. Vaughan's commission bears date, 28 April, 1762.

³ M.P. for Carnarvon. Younger son of Griffith Wynn of Bodvean, by Catharine, daughter of Wm. Vaughan of Corsygedol.

⁴ Husband of Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Vaughan above.



R. W. B. del.

DALLASTYPE.

RADNORSHIRE BRONZE IMPLEMENTS.

with her master at Plas Hen, and the Cesars not bleeding, she considered the contents of the two bottles as poor stuff, yet the best in her power to send; but when Mr. Vaughan returned, he would order the tyrant to bleed, and then she would supply me with better.

Wednesday, 19th January, 1780, the steward came up with the adorable Member's compliments, and two bottles of what is called at Cors y Gedol the "Cesars' blood," the vessels containing this uncommon beverage having the names of those execrable wretches painted upon them, being in number twelve.

ON SOME RADNORSHIRE BRONZE IMPLEMENTS.

THE collection of bronze weapons in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy at Dublin, which is the most numerous and probably complete assemblage of such weapons known, and the admirable descriptive catalogue of Sir W. R. Wilde, afford a ready opportunity for comparison with similar objects found elsewhere; but unfortunately little is recorded of the circumstances attending the discovery of the greater part of the articles preserved there, or from what part of Ireland they were obtained. Notwithstanding the extent of the collection, Sir W. R. Wilde deems it important, for the purposes of history and ethnology, to increase it, and thus ascertain what things were in common use, and what were scarce; and he adds, "it is only after collecting for many years that anything like a topographical collection by counties or provinces, even of typical articles, can be attempted."

The finds of bronze implements in Wales are comparatively few. The articles seldom find their way to any but the temporary museum at our annual meetings, and then go back into their owners' keeping. Thus all account of their discovery is soon lost, and the articles are ultimately dispersed or lost. It appears to be desirable, therefore, to give an account from time to time of every find, and, as far as may be, to furnish drawings

of the most distinctive types for the purpose of comparison. In furtherance of this view an account is now given of a few bronzes found in Radnorshire, which have come under the writer's notice. Each implement comes from a different locality, and appears to be pretty much in the same state, allowing for wear and tear, as when it was cast; and each was probably lost, or deposited separately, in the place where it was found.

In these respects, and in the forms and casting, they differ entirely from those which were recently found at Broadward, and of which an account is given in the third volume of the present series.¹ The Broadward bronzes were found in the most swampy part of the valley of the Clun, at a depth of four or five feet. Spear-heads, swords and their handles, darts, all more or less broken, bent, or imperfect, and many of the spear-heads previously exposed to the action of fire, were thrown, intermixed with the bones of the ox (probably an extinct species) and horse (*equus* or *asinus fossilis*), into the morass. On examining the articles we find that the bronze-founders endeavoured to save the metal by introducing into the mould a core of burnt clay or of wood, to receive a thin layer of metal only. This fact suggests the repetition of a remark of Mr. Herbst² on Danish weapons similarly cast, that they could not well have been employed as arms, because the core extends almost to the point; and so they could neither have been sharpened nor hammered when they became blunt, or were damaged. Similar finds of damaged bronze weapons and other articles, in confused masses and large quantities, occur frequently in the turbaries of Denmark and Scanie, and occasionally in Mecklenburg, France (Amiens Museum); and Ireland.³ To these we may add the finds at Willow Moor, near Much

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Series, vol. iii, pp. 338, 345; vol. iv, pp. 80, 202.

² *Mémoires de la Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord*, 1866, 1871, p. 279.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 61, Worsaae, "Sur quelques Trouvailles de l'Age de Bronze faites dans Tombières."

Wenlock,¹ Pant y Maen² in Carmarthenshire, and Broadward; and perhaps the finds at Guilsfield² and Lydham, although in the latter instances the articles were more perfect, and the place of deposit appears to have been different. Similar deposits in turbaries, of iron weapons, when the latter superseded the use of bronze, with bronze ornaments and other articles, and bones of animals, are very numerous in the turbaries of North and South Jutland.³ Everything found there bears on it evidence of an intention to destroy; everything is broken or twisted, and the skulls of horses are hacked in all directions. Another noteworthy fact is that human bones are invariably absent, so there is no ground for supposing that the place of deposit was the scene of a great battle or massacre. Further investigations may throw a fresh light on the subject; but enough is known to justify us in arriving at the conclusion that all these deposits were made by one and the same people, who handed down their customs from generation to generation. Meanwhile the opinion of Mr. Worsaae appears to be the better one, that the articles were purposely destroyed, and then thrown into turbaries, or the place of deposit, in accordance with a superstitious practice of the people, as a votive offering to their deities.

The turbaries of Radnorshire do not appear to have hitherto yielded anything but an occasional stone hammer or quern; but a search as general and systematic as that of Mr. Englehardt might probably disclose, in the turbaries of this county, many articles which would add to our present knowledge on the subject.

It remains to describe the articles in the accompanying drawing. The rapier-shaped dagger was found about forty years since at the foot of a large tumulus called the "Castle Tump," on Dolbedwyn Farm, in the parish of Newchurch, by a workman who was digging the foundations for a wall. The metal is of a yellow colour, and it is well cast. The two semicircular notches

¹ *Salopia Antiqua*, p. 95. ² *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Series, vol. x, p. 222.

³ Englehardt's *Denmark in the Iron Age*.

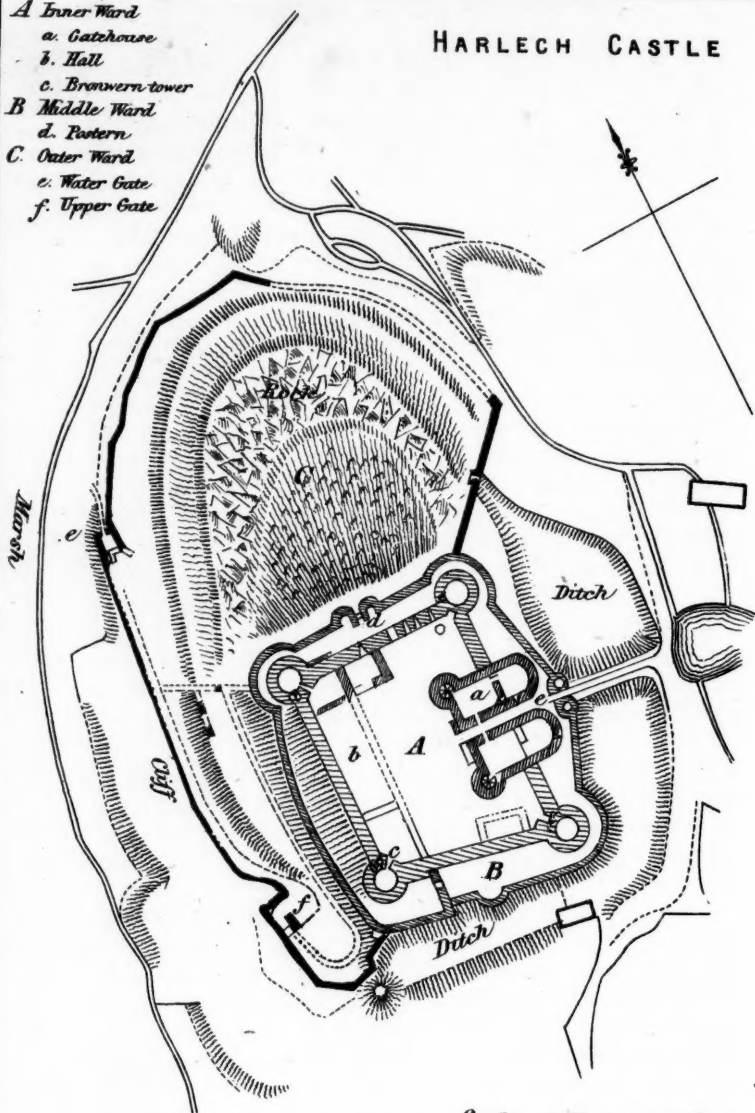
to catch the rivets to the handle are probably perfect, as a similar arrangement is observable in one of the swords drawn in the Dublin catalogue. It is now in the possession of Mr. Griffiths of Portway, Bryngwyn. Its length is 10 inches ; width, near the handle, $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins.; and weight, five ounces.

The weapon drawn on the right of it is remarkable on account of its great width, rounded point, and rude workmanship. It was found in the course of last summer, lying on the surface-soil at the top of a steep wood called Glaney Wood, near Cwm Elan, in the parish of Llansanffraid Cwm Deuddwr, by men who were felling timber. The casting of the edges is rude and imperfect; but there is a trace of a bevel along the edge on either side. It has a broad and somewhat depressed central mid-rib gradually rising from the broadest part of the blade, and terminating in a sharp point. Comparing it with the types in Sir W. R. Wylde's Catalogue (pp. 451 and 489), it approaches nearer in its proportions to the form of the supposed battle-axe than of the broad-shaped sword or dagger ; and when used, it was probably set at right angles in a staff to which it was attached by rivets ; for none of the specimens of the Irish sword or dagger equal its width across the handle-plate. Skillfully used, its strength and weight must have made it a formidable weapon. As one side of it is much weathered, it probably lay where it was found from the time when it was cast aside or lost. It is now in the possession of Mr. Stephen W. Williams of Rhayader. Its length is 9 inches ; width of handle-plate, 4 ins.; and weight, fifteen ounces.

The looped celt or paalstab was found, many years since, near the Upper Woodhouse Farm, Knighton. It is of the usual form, with what Wilde terms a bow and arrow ornament. Its only peculiarities are that it is covered with a green patina or varnish, save the cutting edge, which has been ground ; the casting of the loop is imperfect, the intended loop being filled with metal ; and on one side, at the end of the septum, is a hole in

HARLECH CASTLE

- A Inner Ward*
a. Gatehouse
b. Hall
c. Brownwen tower
B Middle Ward
d. Postern
C Outer Ward
e. Water Gate
f. Upper Gate



Scale:-2 Chains to an Inch.

W & A K. Johnson, Edinburgh.



the stop, of about three-quarters of an inch in length, to receive one end of the split stick to which it was attached. It belongs to Mr. William Banks of the Silurian Mills, Knighton. Its length is 6 ins.; width at cutting edge, $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins.; and weight, fifteen ounces.

R. W. B.

HARLECH CASTLE.

It is said that in the first century of our era "a lonely tower" upon the site of the present Castle, called after her own name, "Tŵr Bronwen," was the residence of Bronwen, the white-bosomed sister of "Bran the Blessed," and daughter of Llyr, Duke of Cornwall; but in those early times the Britons did not build "towers" or "castles", according to our acceptance of the term; and this same Bronwen appears to have resided in Anglesey, where her sepulchral urn is believed to have been found.¹ What, then, was likely to have brought her to Harlech? Can it, too, be shown that the title of Duke was known in Britain in the first century? And by Bran's being styled "Bendigaid," is it pretended that he was canonised? for it has yet to be shown that Christianity had at this time been introduced into Britain.²

It is stated that Maelgwn Gwynedd, in the sixth century, built a castle, "as a place of refuge", at Harlech, and that afterwards, in the eleventh century, it was the resi-

¹ See *Cambro-Briton*, vol. ii, pp. 71, 371.

² According to the *Mabinogi* of "Branwen verch Llyr" (*Mabinogion*, iii, 81, 103), her brother Bran held his court at Harlech; and it was to this place that Matholwch, King of Ireland, is stated to have come to seek her in marriage. From Harlech they sailed across to Aberffraw in Anglesey, where the marriage festivities took place, "not within a house, but under tents," for "no house could ever contain Bendigeidfran." Bran was surnamed Bendigaid, or "the Blessed," not because he was canonised, but because it was he, according to a tradition preserved in the *Triads*, who first introduced Christianity into Britain. According to these records, whatever their historical value may be, Bran was the father of Caractacus, whose captivity in Rome he is said to have shared.—*Ed. Arch. Camb.*

dence of Collwyn ap Tangno, lord of Y Gest and Eivionydd, and founder of the fifth tribe of North Wales, who called the castle *Caer Gollwyn*, after his own name. But there is not a shadow of evidence for these statements. The last is the more probable, as one of the two great septs of the adjoining hundred of Eivionydd were the descendants of Collwyn; and some of the families in the hundred of Ardudwy, in which Harlech stands, traced their descent from him. But it is certain that of the present Castle not a vestige can be shown of earlier date than the reign of Edward I. I shall, therefore, begin this short historical sketch of the Castle of Harlech with its erection in that reign.

It is very probable that it was erected on the site of an ancient British encampment, but there is nothing to show it. One may feel sure that the building had made some progress before the end of 1284, for upon the 21 Oct. in that year Hugh de Wlonkeslowe (or Longslow, from a place of that name in Shropshire) was appointed Constable, with a salary of £100 per annum; and before the end of July in the year 1290, three persons had received that appointment.

Upon 22 Nov. 1284, King Edward I granted a charter of incorporation to the town of Harlech, and by it nominates the Constable of the Castle to be *ex officio* mayor of the town. The works, however, appear to have gone on but slowly, for in the second year of Edward II the Castle seems to have been still unfinished. This I gather from a fabric roll and other accounts relating to the Castle in the Record Office in London. These records show that horses were hired to carry iron from Carnarvon to Harlech at 2*d.* a horse per day, and the most recent of them contains the following remarkable item: "*Idem vicecomes*" (the sheriff) "*computat in prostratione aule domini Principis apud Estingerne, et in reedificatione eiusdem infra Castrum de Hardelev, cum facturis fenestrarum, Lovaronun, paneterie, Bothellerie, de novo in eadem aula constructas (sic), ad tascham, per preceptum Justiciarii, ixli. vjs. viij*d.**" I have not a

guess as to what this hall of the prince could have been. There is no tradition of there having been a royal residence at Ystumgwern; and it seems very unlikely that a stone edifice should have been removed from that place to Harlech (a distance of about four miles), there being abundance of excellent building stone upon the spot. Perhaps the hall was of timber.

In the second year of Edward II the burgesses of Harlech represent to the King in Parliament, that before the war of Madoc ab Llewelyn, "quondam Principis Wallie," they held the mills, havotries, and other offices, of the King in farm; that in that war they manfully kept the Castle; and that without these privileges they and those in the Castle would have perished from hunger after that war. Their statements were referred to the Justice of North Wales, and the privileges which they had before possessed conceded to them upon certain conditions.

We read in Powell's *History of Wales* that three of the uncles of Hawis Gadarn, the great heiress of Powis, having claimed her inheritance, and the King (Edward II) having taken her under his protection, and married her to John de Charleton, "valectus domini regis," were imprisoned in the Castle of Harlech. This, however, is doubted;¹ and it is certain that one of her uncles was then dead, and probably two; and another is supposed to have been a priest; in which case the third, Griffith Vychan, was the only one who could have questioned the inheritance of his niece, which he certainly did.

From this time I find little relating to Harlech Castle, excepting the appointment of constables, till the rebellion of Glyndwr. It is shown by Ellis (*Original Letters*, second series, vol. i, p. 8, and several of the letters at subsequent pages) that succours to the Welsh rebels were then expected to arrive at Barmouth from Scotland and "the Owt Yles"; that Dycon le Mascy was Constable of the Castle, with ten men at arms and thirty archers; that about the year 1404, Wm. Hunte,

¹ See Bridgeman's *Princes of Upper Powis*, No. III, p. 9.

Constable of the Castle, "came oute of the Castel for to trete with the rebell, without any ostage laede in for hym"; that he and "two zemen" with him were captured, and carried off by "the rebell"; and that the Castle was "in great jeopardy". Hunte seems to have been a traitor to the King's cause, or was suspected of being so by the garrison, or they themselves were traitors, for before he was taken "the sowdiers there tokyn the keis of the Castell from the same Constabil, for some things that thae fonde with hym; and tokyn him to Fivean" (Vivan Colier) "and to Sir Lewes, to have hem in keping at this qwarter of a zere gone". After he was taken, "Sir Lewis and the remnant of the sowdiers kepyn the Castel welynough yet." The garrison, when Hunte was captured, consisted of no more than five Englishmen and fifteen Welshmen. Subsequently all the men in the Castle, with the exception of seven, came to an agreement with Glyndwr to deliver it up "at a certyn day for a certayn some of gold." Upon July 30 (in the year 1405, it is believed) Owen summoned his parliament at Harlech; and this is the last we hear of his proceedings with regard to that place.

I now come to "the Wars of the Roses." The constablenesship of Harlech Castle was granted by Henry VI, Queen Margaret, and Prince Edward, to the gallant David ab Ievan ab Eignion, born in Merionethshire, but lineally descended (and worthy of the great house from which he sprang) from Osborn surnamed "Wyddel" (*the Irishman*), who was a scion of the powerful sept of the Geraldines of Desmond, and, emigrating from Ireland, settled in Merionethshire about the middle of the thirteenth century. Upon the accession of Edward IV, David was commanded to surrender the fortress, and William Lord Herbert, afterwards Earl of Pembroke, was sent to besiege it. Sir Richard Herbert, Lord Pembroke's brother, was associated with him in this siege; and to Sir Richard it appears to have been principally intrusted. The Constable had long served in the French wars, and upon being summoned to surrender, replied

that "he had kept a castle in France so long that he made the old women in Wales talk of him ; and that he would keep the Castle so long that he would make the old women in France talk of him." He held it till the 14th of August, 1468, and then surrendered to Sir Richard Herbert upon condition that he should do what he could to save the Constable's life. This condition the King was very unwilling to confirm ; but Sir Richard declared "that he had not yet done the best he could for him, and therefore most humbly desired his Highness to do one of two things,—either to put him again in the Castle where he was, and command some other to take him out ; or if his Highness would not do so, to take his life for the said captain's, that being the best proof he could give that he used his uttermost endeavours to save the said captain's life." His life was then saved, but not the lives of all those who were associated with him in the defence of the Castle ; and Sir Richard Herbert received no reward for his services.¹

The principal persons engaged in the defence of the Castle, during the earlier part of the siege, were as follow : David ap Ievan ap Eignion, the Constable or Governor (he was living in 14 Edward IV) ; Griffith Vaughan ap Griffith ap Eignion of Cors y Gedol ; Jenkin ap Iorwerth ap Eignion of Ynys y Maengwyn ; Griffith ap Ievan ap Eignion of Edeirnion ; John ap Ievan ap Eignion ; Thomas ap Ievan ap Eignion,—(these six were cousins, and lineally descended from Osborn above mentioned) ; John Hanmer of Haulton, now Halghton, in Flintshire (he died 16 March, 1480) ; David ap Ievan ap Owen of Powis ; Grommys (Grono ?) ap Ievan ap Eignion ap Ievan ; Reinald ap Griffith ap Blethin of Tower, near Mold (see Pennant's *Tour in Wales*, vol. i, quarto edition, 1784, p. 427. Reinald died 5 Nov., 1466 ; his mother was cousin-german to the above-named "six captaines") ; Maurice ap David ap Jeffrey ; David ap Enion ap Ievan Rymus of Bettws y Coed in Edeirnion ; Grommys (Grono ?) Howel ap Morgan ; Edward ap Mor-

¹ *Life of Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Strawberry Hill edition, pp. 7, 8.

gan; Thomas ap Morgan; Griffith ap Ievan ap Yerum thewe (Iorwerth Ddu?); Howel, Ednyved, and Thomas, the sons of Morgan ap Iorwerth Goch, of Bromfield; John Tudur of Penllyn, clerk; Griffith ap Ievan ap Iorwerth, senior; and Morys Roberic. Most of these were nearly related to the other defenders.

When the Castle was surrendered, the following were the principal persons in the garrison, besides the Constable above mentioned: Richard Tunstale, Henry Belyngham, and William Stok, knights, Whityng-ham, Thomas Elwyke, and Trublode; they and others to the number of fifty persons, were led by Lord Herbert to the Tower, and of them, Elwyke and Trublode, condemned by Lord Rivers, Constable of England, were beheaded on Tower Hill.¹ On the 8th September, in the same year, Lord Herbert was created Earl of Pembroke. This Richard Tunstale was doubtless the same person who was at one time chamberlain to King Henry VI. In that most interesting volume, *Annals of Westminster Abbey*, by the present Dean of Westminster, p. 159, and *Appendix*, p. 600, is a very amusing account of visits made to the Abbey, one in the dark of a winter's night, by King Henry VI, for the purpose of selecting a site for his own burial, in the chapel of St. Edward. On several of these occasions he was accompanied by "Sir Richard Tunstal;" on one, the abbot and a monk of the confraternity of Westminster meeting the king at the entrance of the Abbey. It appears that Henry, when anything was suggested to him of which he did not approve, had a habit, not of arguing the question, but of returning no answer. Several spots were suggested for his burial, his grace making no reply; at last a spot was pointed out respecting which the king said, "Forsooth here woll we

¹ See *Rolls of Parliament*, vol. v, pp. 486a, 512b; a MS. in the autograph of Robert Vaughan, the antiquary, of Hengwrt, *Peniarth MS.* No. 6, p. 17; *Life of Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Strawberry Hill edition, pp. 7, 8; Hearne's *Liber Niger Scaccarii*, vol. ii, pp. 504, 511, 516, 517; Pennant's *Tour in Wales*, edition of 1784, 4to, vol. ii, p. 131.

lye," and a space sufficient for his grave was forthwith marked on the pavement. It does not, however, seem from the following passage in *William of Worcester*, p. 504, that Sir R. Tunstall was always so trusted a servant of King Henry. "Mense Julii (1464), dolo cujusdam monachi Abendonæ, Rex Henricus in comitatu Lancastriæ capitur, per quendam Johannem Talbois et Ricardum Tunstalle milites, ibidem captus evasit." Harlech was the last castle in England or Wales which held out for the house of Lancaster. After this the castles of North Wales appear to have been much neglected. I have a copy of a survey of that of Harlech, the date of which perhaps may be as early as the reign of Henry VIII, certainly not later than 23rd September, 1564, by which it appears that the castle was then in a very dilapidated state. In the Public Record Office in London are letters patent of 1 July, 30 Henry VIII, ordering repairs to be done to the Welsh castles, which are described as very ruinous. Some slight repairs were executed upon Harlech Castle about the year 1568.

I come now to the time of the great rebellion. The following account of occurrences which then took place at Harlech is from a MS. in the library at Peniarth (*Peniarth MS. No. 3*), which is a copy of one supposed to be still at Mostyn, and of which there is another at Wynn-stay. It is entitled *A short account of the Rebellion in North and South Wales in Oliver Cromwel's Time*.

1646. The — of April, Col. Whitley delivered the Castle of Aberystwyth to the besiegers; and his men, about ..00 or more, came to Harlech, and thence to Carnarvonshire.

Sept. 14 (1646), Col. John Jones and Major Moore, with soldiers, lay siege to Harlech Castle.

March 13 (1647), the articles for the delivery of Harlech Castle were signed. The next day Mr. Robt. Folks, being in the Castle, died, and was buried in Llanfair. The 16th day, being Tuesday, the Governor, Mr. Wm. Owen, deliver'd the keys of the Castle to Genl. Mytton. There were in the Castle, of gentlemen, S'r Hugh Blaeney, Kt.; Mr. Folks; Mr. John Edw'ds of Chirk, who, being somewhat aged, died in ffeb'ry; Captain Wm. Edwards, his son; Lieuten't Roger Arthur; Lieu't Rob'ts; John Hanmer,

son of Rich. Hanmer of Pentre Pant; Wm. Edwards of Kefn y Wern. Ancient Wm. Williams was shot in the hand about All Hollow tide, and died 19th of Jany. Meredith Lloyd of Llanfair in Caereinion; Roger Burton; Francis Mason; Peter Simott; Wm. Thomas; and Thomas Arthur, the Governor's man. [The Governor was Colonel William Owen, brother to the loyal Sir John Owen.]

Besides these there were but 28 common soldiers. Their duty was performed as follows:

Squadron 1st.—The Governor and Lieut. Arthur; 2, Capt. Wm. Edwards and John Hanmer; 3, Meredith Lloyd and Wm. Edwards. These went the rounds by turns, and Burton went to the guard on the new wall.

Squadron 2nd.—1, ancient William Williams by himself; 2, Lieut. John Roberts and Thomas Arthur; 3, Francis Mason and Peter Simott; Wm. Thomas on the new wall.

These went the rounds, as the Governor, every other night. They were on the guard appointed. Seven sentries stood every night, wherein were 14 soldiers. Their relief was hourly, and their duty every other night.

From this, the term "new wall", it would seem that repairs of the castle had been recently executed. In vol. i of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, p. 260, is a copy of the articles for the surrender of Harlech Castle. It was now, as in the Wars of the Roses, the last castle to hold out against the besiegers. In the same volume, at page 262, will be found a letter from "Edward Wynne," relative to its demolition. In that volume, and volume iii, page 49, will be found several other papers relating to the castle and town, including the survey before referred to, and a list of the constables of the castle, but of these is a more perfect list in the recently published *Kalendars of Gwynedd*.

Short biographical notices of some of the more distinguished of the constables may be interesting:

"14 Edward II, Roger de Swynerton. In 34 Edward I he obtained a charter of free warren in his demesne lands in this manor (Swinnerton), and for keeping a market. He was governor of Stafford, 11 Edward II, and afterwards of the Castle of Harlech in Wales; 15 Edward II, he was governor of Eccleshall Castle during the vacancy

of the see of Coventry and Lichfield, and being appointed Constable of the Tower of London, was summoned to Parliament, 11 Edward III, and created a knight banneret. Arms of Swinnerton, *argent*, a cross formée fleury *sable*, debruised with a bend *gules*." Erdeswicke's *Staffordshire*, pages 91, 92.

29 Dec. 6 Edward III (1332). Walter de Manny, K.G., Lord of the town of Manny in the diocese of Cambray. He was the second husband of Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk, granddaughter to King Edward I, was summoned to Parliament from the 21st to the 44th of Edward III, and died on Thursday, next after the Feast of St. Hillary, *i. e.*, 20th January, 46 Edward III. "He founded a chapel of the Order of Carthusians, and built there (near West Smithfield) a monastery, for the health of King Edward III, and Dame Margaret, his wife, and was there buried in his own church, deceasing the same year he laid the foundation, viz. *anno* 1371. His death was much lamented by the king, nobility, and Commons of England; for with singular commendation he served King Edward III in his French wars, and was employed by him on several embassies; his obsequies were performed with great solemnity, King Edward and all his children, with the great prelates and barons of the realm being present. (Nicolas' *Testamenta Vetusta*, vol. i, page 85; Sandford's *Genealogical History*, edition of 1677, page 207.) It appears by Lord Manning's will, that at the time he made it, there was due from the prince, from the time he had been Prince of Wales,¹ the sum of c. marks per annum, for his (Manning's) salary as governor of Harlech Castle. The arms of Manny were, *or* three chevronels *sable*.²

1461 to 1468. David ap Ievan ap Eignion. His gallant defence of the Castle of Harlech has been referred to above. He bore *ermine*, on a saltier *gules*, a crescent *or*.

1464, 26th Oct. William Lord Herbert. He was the eldest son of Sir William ab Thomas of Raglan

¹ About twenty-seven years.

² Sandford, p. 207.

Castle, by Gwladys, daughter of Sir David Gam. Being a firm adherent of the house of York, he fought several battles against the Lancastrians, and as soon as Edward ascended the throne, in reward of his fidelity and valour, he was made one of his council, and in May, 1461, he obtained a grant of the offices of Chief Justice and Chamberlain of South Wales, likewise the stewardship of the Commots of Carmarthen and Cardiganshire, and the office of Chief Forester in those counties for life. In September of the same year, then bearing the title of Sir William Herbert, Knight, he had a grant of the stewardship of the castle and lordship of Brecknock, and of all other the castles of Humphry Duke of Buckingham, in South Wales. In further consideration of his great services, in the Parliament begun at Westminster, November 4 of the same year, he was made a baron of the realm, and on the 27th May, 8 Edward IV, he was created Earl of Pembroke, having obtained immense grants from the king, which are described at length in Collins' *Peerage*. In the following year, 1469, he was sent at the head of 18,000 Welshmen to suppress an insurrection in the north, and meeting the enemy at Danesmore, near Banbury, he was utterly defeated and himself taken prisoner, with his brother, the valiant Sir Richard Herbert, and both were beheaded by order of the Duke of Clarence and the Earl of Warwick. Williams's *Enwogion Cymru*, page 218. He was also justice of North Wales. Arms of Herbert, party per pale, *azure* and *gules*, three lions rampant, *argent*.

16 May, 1 Edward V (1483). Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham. This is the famous Duke of Buckingham of the time of King Richard III—"Off with his head, so much for Buckingham!" Though brother-in-law to the Queen mother, and uncle to King Edward V, he was a principal instrument in raising King Richard to the throne, but within a short time afterwards he was in open rebellion against him. The motives of his conduct must for ever remain a mystery. He was at last taken; betrayed, as has been said, by one Bannister,

sent to the king at Salisbury, and there beheaded upon the 2nd November, 1483. Arms of Stafford, *or*, a chevron *gules*.¹

15 Sept., 4 Henry VII (1488). Richard Pole. He was "son of Sir Jeffrey Pole, Knt., descended from a family of ancient gentry in Wales, who having valiantly served King Henry VII in his wars of Scotland, and being a person much accomplished, was made chief gentleman of the bedchamber to Prince Arthur, and knight of the garter; whereupon attending him into Wales, he received command to govern in those parts. (*Sandford*, page 416.) The father of Sir Richard Pole is said to have been "of the county of Buckingham", and his mother to have been a daughter of Oliver St. John, and half sister to Margaret, Countess of Richmond. If so, he was first cousin to the king. Sir Richard's wife was Margaret Plantagenet, Countess of Salisbury, daughter, and eventually heiress, of George Duke of Clarence. She was beheaded in the Tower 27th May, 1541. By her, Sir Richard Pole had four sons and a daughter. Their youngest son was the celebrated Cardinal Pole. Arms of Pole—party per pale *or* and *sable*, a saltier engrailed, *countercharged*.

The salary paid to the Constable of Harlech Castle has varied. In the twelfth year of Edward I it was £100 a year; in the eighteenth of the same reign it seems to have been but 100 marks; in the 22nd of Edward I it seems to have been £40. At one time, as appears by Dodridge's *History of the Ancient and Modern Estate of the Principality of Wales*, etc., page 58, the salary was £26 13s., at another time £50, which the author supposes "was for both offices, of Constable and Captaine" (of the Town).

I will venture to hope that in a future number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* we may have one of my friend Mr. Clark's valuable papers upon the architectural features of the Castle.

W. W. E. WYNNE,

Constable of the Castle of Harlech.

6 Oct., 1874.

¹ *Sandford*, p. 324.

HISTORY OF THE LORDSHIP OF MAELOR GYMRAEG
OR BROMFIELD, THE LORDSHIP OF IAL
OR YALE, AND CHIRKLAND,

IN THE PRINCIPALITY OF POWYS FADOG.

(Continued from vol. v, p. 199.)

CANTREF Y RHIW.

THIS Cantref contains the comots of—1, Ial or Yale;
2, Ystrad Alun; and 3, Yr Hob or Hope.



IAL OR YALE.

1. The comot or province of Ial is divided into two parts, viz., Ial Reglaria, and Ial Præpositmea.

Ial Reglaria contains the seignorial manors of Llys y Cil, Llanarmon, Cymo y Deuparth, Allt y Gymbyd, Gwytherin, Tal y Bedwal, Bodidris y Deuparth, Creigiog is Glan, Bodanwydog, Bryneglwys, and Coedrwg.

Ial Præpositmea contains the Seignorial manors of Gwaun y Ffynnon, Banhadlan, Llandynan, Erw Yrys, Cymo y Traian, Bodidris yr Iarll, Bodidris y Traian, Gelli Gynan, Bryn Tangor, and Lledeiriog. The Ecclesiastical Manor of Llanegwestl, or more properly Glyn Egwestl, lies in this province.

All the lands in the manors of Llys y Cil, Allt y Gymbyd, Bodanwydog, and Coedrwg, formerly belonged

to Ithel Felyn, Lord of Ial, who bore *sable*, on a chevron inter three goats' heads erased *or*, three trefoils of the field; he was the eldest son of Llewelyn Eurdorchog, Lord of Ial and Ystrad Alun, and Prime Minister of Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Seisyllt, King of Wales.

Llewelyn Eurdorchog was the son of Coel, ab Gweryd, ab Cynddelw Gam, ab Elgud, ab Gwrisnadd, ab Dwywg Lythyr Aur, ab Tegawg, ab Dyfnarth, ab Madog Madogion, ab Sanddef Bryd Angel, the son of Llywarch Hen, Prince of the Strath Clyde Britons, who, when driven from his dominions by the Picts and Scots, was with his family hospitably welcomed and received by Cynddylan, King of Powys, who was slain at the battle of Tren in A.D. 613. Afterwards, having lost all his sons and friends in battles against the Saxons, he retired to a hut at Aber Cuog, now called Dôl Guog, near Machynlleth, to soothe with his harp the remembrance of misfortune, and vent in elegiac numbers the sorrows of old age in distress; he died there, at the great age of nearly a hundred and fifty years, about the year 634, and was buried at Llanfor, near Bala;¹ and there is his grave, as is proved by a stone in the wall of the church.² Near this place is a circle of large stones, which is called Pabell Llywarch Hen, that is, Llywarch Hen's Pavilion.³

Llewelyn Eurdorchog bore *azure*, a lion passant guardant, his tail between his legs, and reflected over his back *or*, armed and langued *gules*; others state that he bore *argent*, a cross *gules*, and two leopards *or*; others again say that he bore *azure*, a lion passant *or*, armed and langued *gules*. He married Eva, the daughter of Cynfyn ab Gwrystan, King of Powys, and sister of Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, by whom he had six sons who were legitimate. He had also two illegitimate sons, Ithel Goch, and Iorwerth Fychan.

¹ Carlisle's *Dict. Top.*

² Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 104. [Is the stone referred to of the seventh century? and has it any reference to Llywarch Hen? See *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Series, iv, p. 339.]

³ Vaughan of Hengwrt.

His six legitimate sons were—1, Ithel Felyn, Lord of Ial, of whom presently ; 2, Iorwerth ; 3, Idris, who was ancestor of the Owens of Ysgrwgan, in Mochnant is Rhaiadr, and Tref Geiriog ; the Hammers of Pentref Pant in the lordship of Oswestry, the Lloyds of Llangollen Fechan, the Lloyds of Cawnwy in the parish of Llangadfan, and the Evanses of Rhyd y Carw ; 4, Dolffyn ; 5, Ednowain Eurdorchog, the father of David Esgidaur, the father of Idnerth, the father of Bradwen, Lord of Dolgellau, the father of Ednowain ab Bradwen, Lord of Dolgellau, chief of one of the Fifteen Noble Tribes of North Wales and Powys, who bore *gules*, three snakes ennowed in triangle *argent*. He was the ancestor of the Lloyds of Nant y Myneich in the parish of Mallwyd in Mawddwy, and William ab David Lloyd of Peniarth, in the parish of Llanegryn, who is now represented by the Wynnes of Peniarth ; and 6, Llewelyn Fychan, the ancestor of Trahaiarn¹ ab Iorwerth, Lord of Garthmael, who bore *argent*, three lions passant gardant in pale *gules* ; from whom descended the Walcots of Walcot, co. Salop ; Madog y Twppa of Plas y Twppa in Bettws y Cedwg ; the Lloyds of Berth Lwyd in the parish of Llanidloes in Arwystli ; and the Joneses of Garthmael in the parish of Aber Rhiw.

Ithel Felyn, the eldest son of Llewelyn Eurdorchog, succeeded his father as Lord of Ial and Ystrad Alun. He bore *sable*, on a chevron inter three goats' heads erased *or*, three trefoils of the field. He was lord of the manors of Llys y Cil, Allt y Gymbyd, Bodanwydog, and Coedrwg in Ial ; the manors of Llwyn Egryn, Gwernaffyllt, and Cil Rhydin in the manor of Hendref Biffa in Ystrad Alun ; Caerfallwch, Hendref Figyllt, Pentref Hyfaidd, Castell Meirchion, in Tegeingl ; Nantclwyd and Garth y Neuadd in Dyffryn Clwyd ; Traian in the

¹ Trahaiarn, Lord of Garthmael, was the son of Iorwerth ab Einion ab Rhys Goch ab Llewelyn Fychan ab Llewelyn Eurdorchog. The Prince of Powys gave Trahaiarn the lordship of Garthmael and a new coat of arms for his bravery in battle.

lordship of Trefwen or Whittington; Arnan Mab in the lordships of Oswestry and Cynllaith; a great portion of Glyndyfrdwy, Y Gaerddin (not the camp itself), and other lands in Maelor. He married Lleucu, daughter and heiress of Howel ab Brochwel ab Bledrws, who bore *sable*, three roses *argent*, by whom he had issue three sons: 1, Hwfa; 2, Llewelyn, and 3, Ystwg.

Hwfa, Lord of Ial and Ystrad Alun, was the eldest son of Ithel Felyn. He married Elen or Alswyn, daughter of Gruffydd ab Cynan, King of Gwynedd, who bore *gules*, three lions passant in pale *argent*, armed and langued *azure*, by whom he had issue six sons: 1, Y Gwion, of whom presently; 2, Caswallawn, of whom presently; 3, Ionas; 4, Goronwy; 5, Howel Foel of Cymo, whose son Ieuaf was the ancestor of David Lloyd¹ ab Rhys ab David ab Iolyn of Blaen Ial in Bryn Eglwys; Roger ab David ab Iohn ab Rhys of Cymo; Edward ab Roger ab Howel ab Madog of Cymo; Gruffydd ab Rhys ab David ab Gruffydd of Bryn Eglwys; David Powell, D.D., vicar of Rhiwfabon and Meifod;² and Gruffydd ab Ieuan of Castell Meirchion in Tegeingl, ab Y Dai ab Madog ab Einion of Maes y Groes, son of the above named Howel Foel of Cymo. This Gruffydd ab Ieuan sold Castell Meirchion to his sister Margaret's husband, Tudor Mŷl Hen of Ruthin;³ and 6, Ieuaf ab Hwfa Foel, whom the Golden Grove MSS. state to be the ancestor of the above named families of Bryn Eglwys, Cymo, and Rhiwfabon, with the exception of the descendants of Einion of Maes y Groes, who they say was a son of Howel Foel.

Caswallawn, the second son of Hwfa ab Ithel Felyn, Lord of Ial, had the Manor of Llys y Cil. He married and had issue a son, Iorwerth ab Caswallawn, Lord of Llys y Cil, who was one of the witnesses to the grant of manors and lands, by Prince Madog ab Gruffydd

¹ David Lloyd of Blaen Ial was the son of Rhys ab David ab Iolyn ab Ieuan ab David ab Ieuan or Einion ab Cadwgan ab Gwilym ab Ithel ab Y Gwion Gam ab Ieuaf ab Hwfa ab Ithel Felyn.

² Harl. MS. 2299.

³ Golden Grove MS.

Maelor, to the Cistercian Monastery of Valle Crucis, in A.D. 1202. He married, and had a son named Cynwrig, who married Janet, daughter of Henry de Laci, Earl of Lincoln, who died in A.D. 1310, and Johanna his wife, daughter of Wm. Martyn, Baron of Cemmaes in Pembroke-shire; Janet married secondly Gruffydd Fychan ab Gruffydd ab Einion ab Ednyfed, Lord of Broughton, who bore *ermine*, a lion statant gardant *gules*, the second son of Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon. By this lady Cynwrig had issue, Goronwy, Lord of Llys y Cil, who married Angharad, daughter of Howel ab David ab Gruffydd ab Caradog, by whom he had issue, besides a daughter Annesta, who married first, Ieuaf ab Hwfa ab Madog yr Athro of Plas Madog, in the parish of Rhiwfabon, and secondly, Gruffydd ab Iorwerth ab Howel of Rhiwfabon ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Llewelyn ab Madog ab Elidir ab Rhys Sais, Lord of Eyton, in Maelor Gymraeg, two sons, Madog ab Goronwy, who was ancestor of Tudor ab Ieuan ab Tudor ab Llewelyn ab Iolyn ab Ieuaf, son of the above named Madog ab Goronwy; David Ial, Warden of Ruthin, son of Tudor ab Llewelyn ab Iolyn, John Wynn of Y Fynechtyd,¹ living in 1598, the son of Robert ab Tudor ab Llewelyn ab Iolyn. Hugh, son of John Wynn of Y Fynechtyd, married an heiress of lands in Rhiwfabon, which her father purchased there, by whom he was father of John Wynn, who was a captain in the army of the Commonwealth, and living in 1697, and Goronwy Gethin, the other son of Goronwy ab Cynwrig ab Iorwerth ab Caswallawn, who was the ancestor of Richard Davies, Bishop of St. David's, in 1567, who assisted William Salesbury in his translation of the New Testament into Welsh.

Y Gwion, Lord of Ial and Ystrad Alun, the eldest son of Hwfa ab Ithel Felyn, married...the daughter and heiress of Meredydd, a younger son of Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, Lord of Nannau, by whom he had a son, Cadwgan Goch, Lord of Ial, who was witness to a

¹ This place is situate on the north bank of the river Dee, between Rhyd Onen and Plas yng Nghoedrwg, in the parish of Llantysilio.

deed, dated Dec. 5, A.D. 1247. This document relates to a dispute between the sons of Ieuaf ab Meredydd of "Alhdkenbeber" (Allt y Gymer or Allt y Gymbyd) on the one part, and the Lord Madog, the Abbot, and the Convent of Valle Crucis, on the other part, relative to the boundaries of Allt Kenbeber, and "Crevauc" (Creigiog),¹ which last township belonged to the Abbey. He married Dyddgu, daughter of Ithel ab Howel ab Moreiddig ab Sanddef Hardd, Lord of Mortyn, in the parish of Gresford in Maelor Gymraeg, by whom he had issue two sons: 1, Cadwgan Ddu, of whom presently, and 2, Cadwgan Frych, who was surnamed Y Brych of Y Gaerddin in the parish of Rhiwfabon. Other writers, however, state that Cadwgan Frych, was the son of Cadwgan Ddu. The Harl. MS. 2299 states that Cadwgan Goch of Ial, married Nesta, daughter and co-heiress of Howel, Lord of Rhos and Rhufoniawg, son of Ithel ab Madog ab Rhiryd ab Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, Prince of Powys.

Cadwgan Ddu, of Ial, married Mali, daughter of Sir Gruffydd Llwyd of Dinorwig. He had, according to the Cae Cyriog MS., two sons: 1, Iorwerth, who was ancestor of the Bithells of Llwyn Egryn, the Evanses of Llwyn Egryn, the Griffiths of Hendref Biffa, and many other families in Ystrad Alun and Ial; 2, Madog of Rhuddallt,² in the parish of Rhiwfabon; but according to the Harl. MS. 2299, he had a third son, Cadwgan Frych, surnamed Y Brych of Y Gaerddin in the parish of Rhiwfabon; and 4, Einion, the father of Einion Fychan, the father of Bleddyn of Coed y Llai or Leeswood, who married Angharad, daughter of David ab David ab Ieuan ab Iorwerth ab Goronwy, by whom he had issue Madog ab Bleddyn of Coed y

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, vol. iii, p. 228 (1848).

² Madog of Rhuddallt married Margaret, daughter of Iorwerth of Horsli, son of David ab Goronwy ab Iorwerth ab Howel of Burton in Esclusham, by whom he had a son, Ieuan of Rhuddallt, who married Angharad, daughter of Philip Kynaston of Stokes, ab Gruffydd Kynaston ab Gruffydd Fychan of Cae Howel, ab Sir Gruffydd, Knight of Rhodes.

Llai, who married Gwenllian, daughter and heiress of Madog ab Owain ab Gwyn ab Gruffydd,—*azure*, a chevron inter three dolphins naiant, embowed *argent* (see pp. 44, 46); and Gruffydd ab Bleddyn, who married Gwerfyl, daughter of Howel ab Tudor ab Goronwy of Penllyn, ab Gruffydd ab Madog ab Rhiryd Flaidd, Lord of Penllyn, by whom he was father of Rheinallt ab Gruffydd of The Tower, in the township of Broncoed, in the parish of Mold.¹

The province of Ial contains also the parishes of Llantyssilio, Bryn Eglwys, Llandegla, Llanarmon, and Llanferis or Llanferas.

The parish of Llantyssilio contains the townships of Tref Maes yr Ychain, Cymo y Deuparth, Cymo y Traian, Llandynan or Glan Dyfnant, and Coedrwg.

The celebrated monumental cross, erected over the grave of Eliseg, King of Powys, who died in A.D. 773, by his great grandson King Cyngen II, is in the township of Maes yr Ychain, and the valley in which it is situate, and which previously was called Pant yr Ychion, derives its present name of Pant y Groes from this monumental cross. The Cistercian monastery, founded by Prince Madog ab Gruffydd Maelor, in A.D. 1200, takes its name of Monasterium de Valle Crucis, from its having been built in the lovely and sequestered valley of the monumental cross of King Eliseg. The neglected state in which the grave of the brave prince who recovered Powysland out of the power of the English, as the monument itself informs us, is a disgrace to Powysland. Could not a canopy of granite, similar to the crosses erected by Edward I, where the body of his beloved consort Queen Eleanor rested, and sufficiently large to enclose the tomb and the shattered remains of the cross, be erected over them so as to preserve the last resting place of the warrior king from further desecration, and show that we are not forgetful of those who are gone before us and who were honoured in their day?

¹ Harl. MS. 1972.

The parish of Llantyssilio is bounded on the east by the brook which runs through Glyn Egwestl, and separates it from the parish of Llangollen. This brook rises in Cyn y Brain, a mountain in the parish of Llangollen, the summit of which is 1,844 feet above the level of the sea. The Egwestl stream runs from north to south and empties itself into the Dee at Pentref y Felin, which was anciently the Abbey Mill. On the north-west the parish of Llantyssilio is bounded by the Nant Morwynion, which separates it from the parish of Bryn Eglwys. The Morwynion has its source in the northern side of Cyn y Brain, and enters the Barony of Glyndyfrdwy at Blaen Ial.¹ On the south this parish is bounded by the river Dee. The scenery of the parish of Llantyssilio is very beautiful, as a chain of conical hills which commence at Bwlch Rhiw Felen, which divides them from Cyn y Brain, runs in a south westerly direction through the centre of the parish. Commencing at Bwlch Rhiw Felen, the chief of these hills are Moel Faen Gorran, where the slate quarries are; Cribyn Oernant; Moel y Gamelin, which rises to the height of 1,897 feet above the level of the sea; Moel y Gaer, at the foot of which is Bwlch y Garnedd; Moel Forfudd, which rises to the height of 1,804 feet, to the west of which mountain lies a place called Hendref Morfudd in the township of Bodorlas in Glyndyfrdwy. The township of Maes yr Ychain, which comprises the northern and eastern portions of the parish, belonged entirely to the Abbey, which is situate on the Egwestl. The other places of interest in this township are the church and hall of Llantyssilio, Hafod yr Abad, which now belongs

¹ In the last century Blaen Ial belonged to Simon Thelwall, Esq., whose sister and eventual heiress, Anne, married John Lloyd, Esq., by whom she had a son, Colonel John Lloyd of Gallt Faenan, who took the name of Salusbury, and married Anna Maria, daughter of John Meredith Mostyn of Segrwyd and Llewesog, Esq., by whom he had two daughters, coheiresses, viz., Anna Maria of Gallt Faenan and Blaen Ial, who married Townsend Mainwaring, Esq., late M.P. for Denbigh borough; and Fanny, who married Charles Kynaston Mainwaring of Oteley Park, Esq.

to the Lloyds of Rhagad, and lies at the foot of the northern slope of Bwlch Rhiw Felen, on the banks of the Morwynion, and Ffynnon Gollen, near the summit of Bwlch Rhiw Felen on the Llangollen side. Near the farm of Y Fynechtyd is another fountain called Ffynnon Benyw. Gwell, one of the sons of Llywarch Hen, was buried in Rhiw Felen; and Sawyl, another son of Llywarch Hen, was buried in Llangollen.

The Abbey of Valle Crucis and all its possessions, including the rectories of Chirk and Llangollen, the chapelry of Llansanffraid Glyn Geiriog, and the rectories of Wrexham and Rhiwfabon, with the chapelries of Llantyssilio and Bryn Eglwys, were granted, as before stated, by Henry VIII in A.D. 1538-9 to Sir William Pyckering, Knight, who died in 1574.

The parish of Bryn Eglwys contains the townships of Bryn Tangor, Tal y Bidwal, Gwythrania, Tre'r Llan, and Bodanwydog.

The parish of Llandegla contains the townships of Tre'r Llan and Trefydd Bychain.

The parish of Llanarmon contains the townships of Bodidris y Deuparth, Bodidris y Traian, Buddugre yr Iarll, Buddugre yr Abad, Chwyleiriog, Gelli Gynan, Creigiog uwch Glan, Creigiog is Glan, Allt y Gymbyd, Tre'r Llan, Banhadlan, Cyfnant, Gwaun y Ffynnon, and Erw Yrys.

The parish of Llanferis is not divided into townships.

The townships of Maes yr Ychain, Creigiog, Banhadlan, and Buddugre yr Abad were given to the Abbey of Valle Crucis in A.D. 1200 and A.D. 1202 by Prince Madog ab Gruffydd Maelor.

The other families of ancient descent in the province of Ial were descended from Ynyr, who was one of the sons of Howel ab Moreiddig ab Sanddef Hardd, Lord of Mortyn and Burton in the parish of Gresford. Ynyr greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Crogen in A.D. 1165, and for his services he had a grant of the Lordship of Gelli Gynan in Ial, together with the grant of a new coat of arms from Gruffydd Maelor,

Prince of Powys Fadog, which were *gules*, three pales *or*, in a border of the second charged with eight ogresses *sable*.¹ His son Llewelyn, Lord of Gelli Gynan, married Margaret, daughter of Gruffydd ab Iorwerth ab Ieuaf of Llwyn On in Maelor Gymraeg, descended from Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon, Lord of Maelor Gymraeg, who bore *ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed and langued *gules*. Llewelyn, Lord of Gelli Gynan, was one of the witnesses to a deed dated December 5, A.D. 1247, which relates to a dispute between the sons of Ieuaf ab Meredydd on the one part, and the Lord Madog, the Abbot, and the Convent of Valle Crucis on the other part, relative to the boundaries of the Manors of Crevauc (Creigiog) and Alhdkenbeber (Allt y Gymbyd). By his wife Margaret, Llewelyn had issue a son, Gruffydd Lloyd, Lord of Gelli Gynan, who married Tangwystl,² daughter and heiress of Ieuaf ab Meredydd of Bodidris, ab Madog ab Rhiryd ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Ednowain Bendew, chief of one of the Noble Tribes of Gwynedd, who bore *arg.* a chevron inter three boars' heads couped *sable*,³ but according to Lewys Dwnn, Tangwystl was the daughter of Ieuan ab Gruffydd ab Madog,⁴ by whom he had issue, besides a younger son Meredydd, who settled in the parish of Llanestyn in the commot of Yr Hob, an elder son and heir, Llewelyn, the father of Ieuan Llwyd of Bodidris and Gelli Gynan, who had an elder son Tudor, who was ancestor of the Lloyds of Llys Fasi and Gelli Gynan, the baronet family of the Lloyds of Bodidris, now represented by the Lords Mostyn, and another son, Ienkyn of Allt Llwyn Dragon, in the township of Bodanwydog.

¹ The arms of Gruffydd Maelor were paly of eight pieces *argent* and *gules*, a lion rampant *sable*. The Prince drew his four bloody fingers over the shield of Ynyr, and told him to bear these marks for his armorial bearings.

² Tangwystl was buried in Valle Crucis Abbey. At the time of the destruction of the Abbey her stone coffin was taken to Bryn Eglwys Church, where it is still to be seen in the Ial Chapel, with this inscription: "Hic jacet Tangwystl fil. Yeuaf ab Maredud."

³ Cae Cyriog MS.

⁴ Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 347.

Margaret, the daughter and co-heiress of Ienkyn of Allt Llwyn Dragon, married Elisau, the second son of Gruffydd ab Einion ab Gruffydd of Cors y Gedol in Ardudwy, who bore, *ermine a saltier gules*, and a crescent *or*, for difference, by whom she had several sons, David Lloyd ab Elisau of Allt Llwyn Dragon, which is now called Plas yn Ial, was the ancestor of the Yales of Plas yn Ial. John Wynn ab Elisau of Bryn Tangor in Bryn Eglwys, whose great grandson John Rogers Wynn ab John Wynn ab Roger, had an only daughter and heiress, Magdalen, who married, in A.D. 1615, Humphrey Hughes of Gwerclas in Edeyrnion, Esq.; Richard ab Elisau of Maerdy in Gwyddelwern, whose son William Wynn of Esgaen Gainog, was father of William Lloyd of Maerdy. Tudor ab Elisau of Llys Fasi, whose daughter and co-heiress Gwenhwyfar married Edward Lloyd ab Lewys Lloyd of Gelli Gynan, ab David Lloyd ab Tudor of Bodidris and Gelli Gynan, by whom she had a son and heir, John Lloyd, ancestor of the Lloyds of Llys Fasi. Gruffydd Lloyd, the seventh son of Elisau ab Gruffydd of Gwyddelwern, was ancestor of the Lloyds of Carrog in Glyndyfrdwy, and of Roger Lloyd of Rhagad in the same lordship, whose daughter and heiress Margaret, married Meredydd Lloyd, a younger son of Lewys Lloyd of Rhiwaedog in Penllyn, descended from Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales.

Besides these, there were two other families of ancient descent in this Lordship. The Lloyds of Plymog, in the parish of Llanferis, and the Lewises of Glan yr Afon, in the same parish, who were descended from Tudor ab Gruffydd of Plymog, who was fifth in descent from Cynwrig, the third son of Ednyfed Fychan, Lord of Bryn Ffanigl, in the parish of Abergele, and of Cruccaith in Eifionydd, Prime Minister and General of Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales. Once when commanding in the wars between Prince Llewelyn and John, King of England, Ednyfed attacked the army of Randolph, Earl of Chester, and gained a

signal victory, killed three chief captains and commanders of the enemy, whose heads he laid at the feet of his sovereign. For this exploit he had conferred on him new armorial bearings, emblematic of the occasion, viz., *gules*, a chevron *ermine*, inter three Englishmen's heads, couped at the neck, in profile, ppr., bearded and crined, *sable*. The Glan yr Afon estate was alienated to Henry Potts, Esq., the present possessor.

Cyrys o Ial, otherwise called Yr Hen Gyrys o Ial, is celebrated as a collector of proverbs and maxims that were current among the Welsh, to which he added many of his own composition. It is uncertain whether he lived in the eleventh or twelfth century. His work, *Madwaith Hen Gyrys o Ial*, otherwise called *Bach Buddugre* and *Gwynfarch Gyvarwydd*, was transcribed by the poet Gruffydd Hiraethog about A.D. 1500, by Dr. John Davies about A.D. 1590, by William Maurice of Llansilin, in A.D. 1675, and by E. Evans in A.D. 1775, and finally printed in the third volume of the *Myvyrian Archaiology*, 1801-7.¹



II. YSTRAD ALUN.

The commot of Ystrad Alun formerly belonged to Llewelyn Eurdorchog, who was styled Lord of Ial and Ystrad Alun. It contains the parish of Y Wyddgrug, in Latin *Mons Altus*, the lofty or conspicuous mount,

¹ Williams' *Eminent Welshmen*, s. v. *Cyrys*.

from which the Norman barons derived their title of Barones de Monte Alto, now corrupted into Mold. This Mount is situate at the northern extremity of the town, and is partly natural and partly artificial; it is now known as the Bailey Hill, from the Latin word *Ballium*, or castle yard; this fortress was demolished about the year 1267.¹

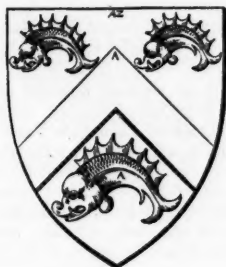
The parish of Mold contains the townships of Mold, Gwysanau, Llwyn Egryn, Argoed, Bistre, Hersedd or Hartsheath, Coed y Llai or Leeswood, Broncoed, Arddynwynt, Hendref Biffa, Gwernaffyllt, and Nercwys and Treuddyn, which two last townships have each a chapel of ease to the mother church. There was formerly another chapel of ease in this parish called Capel y Spon, a small part of the wall of which was standing in 1698. The church of Mold formerly belonged to Bisham Abbey, but the rectorial tithes belong now to the family of the late Duke of Bridgewater and the Gwysanau family.² In the township of Treuddyn is a large Maen Hir or monumental stone, called Carreg y Llech, five feet high, seven broad, and eighteen inches thick, set erect on a tumulus coarsely paved.

In this commot lies the plain of Maes Garmon, where the Britons, under the guidance of St. Germanus, won the celebrated victory called the Victoria Alleluiatica over the English, who, emboldened by the departure of the twentieth legion from Chester, had penetrated thus far into the country. This legion, as previously stated, left Chester previous to A.D. 445.

In this commot were several families descended from Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, the chief of whom were the Davieses of Gwysanau, the Wynns of The Tower, the Eytons of Coed y Llai or Leeswood, and the Williamses of Arddynwynt. The Wynns of Coed y Llai, whose pedigree is given here, descended from Rhys ab Tewdwr Mawr, Prince of South Wales.

¹ Carlisle's *Dict.*

² Willis' *Survey of St. Asaph.*



COED Y LLAI.

Gwyn ab Gruffydd ab Goronwy Sais ab Einion ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn =
 ab Ithel Talfrith ab Trahaiarn Goch of Lleyln, ab Madog ab Rhys Gloff,
 lord of Cymmytmaen, ab Rhys Fychan¹ ab Rhys Mechyll ab Yr Arglwydd
 Rhys, Prince of South Wales. *Azure*, a chev. inter three dolphins naiant,
 embowed *argent*, for Trahaiarn Goch of Lleyln and Graianog, in Arfon
 uwch Gwyrfaï

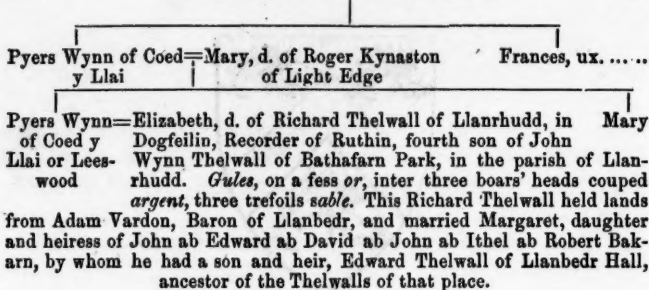
Nicholas ab Gwyn = Margaret, d. of Ieuan ab Rhys Gethin Owain

Ithel = Janet, d. of Hugh Conwy of Llys Bryn Euryn, in Llandrillo uwch
 Wynn Dulas, one of the King's Privy Chamber, and son of Robin ap Gruff-
 ydd Goch, lord of Rhos and Rhufoniog. *Argent*, a griffon segreant
gules. Her mother was Elizabeth, d. of Thomas Salusbury Hen of
 Llyweni

John = Elizabeth, d. of Robert David Elizabeth, ux. Thomas Angharad
 ab Edward ab Howel ab Tudor

Ithel = Mary, d. of Piers Mostyn	John = Eleanor, d. of	Jane, ux. John
Wynn of Talacre, Esq., third son	Thomas ab	Lloyd ab Rhys
of Richard ab Howel, lord	Owain of	Lloyd of Plas
of Mostyn in Tegeingl,	Maelor	yn Hersedd
descended from Tudor Trevor		

¹ Rhys Fychan married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Gruffydd, lord of Cymmytmaen. (Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 278.) By this marriage this branch of the royal house of South Wales became possessed of Cymmytmaen, which is one of the three commots of Cantref Lleyln in Arfon, the other two commots being Din Lleyln and Canologion. Rhys Fychan was the ancestor of the Wynns of Graianog; the Griffiths of Cefn Ammwlech, in the parish of Penllech in Cymmytmaen, now represented by the Wynne-Finches of Cefn Ammwlech and Foelas; the Evanses of Eleirion in the parish of Llan-aelhaiarn, now represented by W. W. E. Wynne, of Peniarth, Esq.; and David ab Gruffydd ab Howel of Ysphyty Ieuan.



I am unable to trace the descendants of the last-named Pyers Wynn till the reign of George I, when the then Wynn of Coed y Llai or Leeswood, had two sons, George and John. George, the eldest, succeeded his father at Leeswood, and having discovered a rich mine on his estate, was enabled to take a leading position in his own county, and became M.P. for Flint. In 1732 he was created a baronet by George II, and in default of issue male of his body, with remainder to John Wynn of Leeswood Esq., his brother and the heirs male of his body. Sir George married Miss Lloyd, who died April 25, 1747, by whom he had issue, one son George, who died in his father's lifetime unmarried, and two daughters, Esther and Margaret. As he left no male surviving issue he was succeeded in his title and estate by his brother, Sir John Wynn of Leeswood, second baronet, who died in 1764, and was succeeded by his son Sir John Wynn of Leeswood, third baronet, who was living in 1771. At his death the title became extinct, and the estates reverted to Margaret, the second daughter of Sir George Wynn. This lady married Richard Hill-Waring, Esq., and either by her or her trustee the estates were sold. She died in 1793, and was buried in Mold Church, where a monument is erected to her memory.



GWYSANAU.

David ab Goronwy of Gwysanau, ab Einion ab—Angharad, d. of David ab Goronwy ab Cynwrig¹ ab Einion² ab Meilir³ ab Goronwy of Gwysanau ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn of Eglwysegl, son of Cynwrig Efell, lord of Eglwysegl in Maelor Gymraeg, who bore *gules*, on a bend *argent*, a lion passant *sable*, armed and langued of the field; and a natural son, with his twin brother, Einion Efell, lord of Cynllaith, of Madog ab Meredydd ab Bleddyn, Prince of Powys Fadog. David was living in A.D. 1440

Iorwerth Fychan ab Iorwerth ab Bleddyn of Caerfallwch in the parish of Llaneurgain in Tegeingl, ab Gruffydd ab David ab Goronwy of Trefryd, ab Meredydd ab Uchtryd ab Edwyn ab Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl. *Argent*, a cross flory engrailed *sable* inter four Cornish choughs ppr.

Llewelyn of—Mali, d. and heir of Madog ab Bleddyn of Coed y Llai, ab Gwysanau. Einion Fychan ab Einion ab Cadwgan Ddu ab Gadwgan Goch Will dated A.D. 1467 ab Y Gwion ab Hwfa ab Ithel Felyn. *Sable*, on a chev. inter three goats' heads erased *or*, three trefoils of the field.

See p. 37.

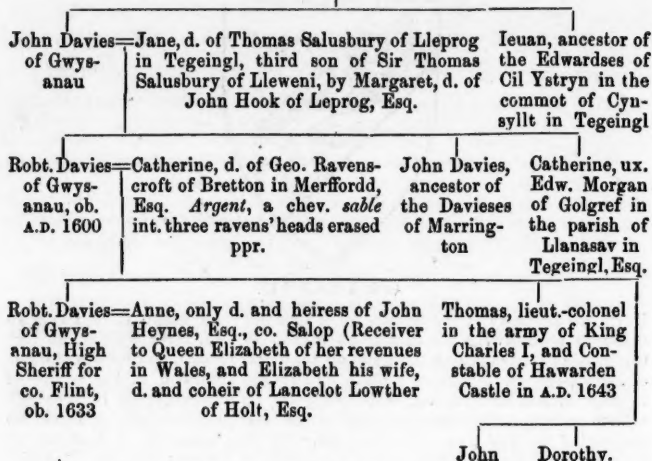
Gruffydd of Gwysanau—Emma, d. of Ienkyn ab Tegyn ab Ieuan of Kinner-ton, co. Flint

1	2
David of Gwysanau. Will dated A.D. 1548	Angharad, d. of Edward Lloyd of Hersedd, John, ancestor of the Wynns of The Tower.
	and Catherine his wife, d. of Piers Stanley of Ewlo Castle

¹ By the designation of "Kynric ab Eignion ab Meilir, p'petarius in villis de Gwysaneg et Wrenwrich", he granted in tail to his sons Gruffydd, Bleddyn, Madog, and Goronwy, in succession, by Gwenllian his wife, daughter of Ieuan ab Bleddyn, all his lands and tenements in Montalto in the township of Gwysanau, by deed dated 37 Edward III, A.D. 1363.

² Einion by a deed "dat' apud Wissandi" (Gwysanau, under the designation of Eignion filius Meilir ab Goronwy, is a grantee of land in the township of Sychdin in Tegeingl, together with his brother Iorwerth ab Meilir, ancestor of the Eytons of Leeswood), 2 Edw. II. Einion married Gwenhwyfar, daughter of Adda Wyddel of Dôl Edeyrn, ab Iorwerth ab David Goch.

³ Meilir married Agnes or Annesta, daughter of Cadwgan Goch, ab Y Gwion ab Hwfa ab Ithel Felyn, lord of Ial.



The above named Robert Davies and Anne his wife had issue a son, Robert Davies of Gwysanau Esq., born Feb. 19, A.D. 1616. He was High Sheriff for Flintshire in the years 1644-5-6, and 1660. He was a staunch cavalier and garrisoned the old mansion of Gwysanau during the civil wars, and defended it till the 12th of April, 1645, when Sir William Brereton, the parliamentary general, compelled it to surrender. At the Restoration his name appears among those deemed qualified for the knighthood of the Royal Oak, his property at that time being valued at £2,000 per annum. He married Anne, eldest daughter and co-heiress¹ (by Ellen his wife, daughter of Edward Williams of Faenol co. Carnarvon, Esq.) of Sir Peter Mytton of Llanerch Park in Dyffryn Clwyd, Knt., Chief Justice of North Wales, M.P. for co. Carnarvon and for co. Denbigh in 1603, by whom he had issue one son, Mytton Davies, and three daughters, Catherine, ux. Simon Thelwall of Llanbedr Hall, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1692,

¹ Eleanor, the second daughter and coheirress of Sir Peter Mytton, married Sir Cynwrig Eyton of Eyton, Knt., justiciary of Meirionydd, Carnarvon, and Anglesey, son of Sir Gerard Eyton of Eyton, Knight Banneret.

Anne, second wife of John Thelwall of Plas Coch, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1672, and Margaret, ux. John Holland, of Teirdan, Esq., son and heir of Thomas Holland of Teirdan, Esq., High Sheriff for Denbighshire in 1680.

Mytton Davies, the son and heir, succeeded his father at Gwysanau. He was born in 1634, and succeeded to the estates on the death of his father in 1666, inheriting Llanerch from his mother. He was a great traveller, and resided for some time in Italy; upon his return he made great alterations in the house and gardens at Llanerch. He was appointed Alderman of Denbigh 1668, and was High Sheriff for Flintshire in 1670, and for co. Denbigh in 1671. He was buried Nov. 6th, 1684. By his wife Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Thomas Wilbraham of Woodhey, co. Chester, Bart., he had issue: 1, Robert, his heir; 2, Thomas, who married Margaret, daughter of Owen Madog, Esq., and had issue; 3, Roger, buried March 30th, 1677; 4, John Davies, D.D., rector of Kingsland, precentor of St. David's, and prebendary of Hereford and St. Asaph. He was twice married and left issue four sons: John, Sneyd, D.D., Thomas, and William; and 5, Richard Davies, canon of St. Asaph, rector of Erbistog, and vicar of Rhiwfabon in 1706. In 1740 he built four almshouses at Rhiwfabon and endowed them with an estate in Llangynhafal, worth £30 per annum. He left by will £200, the interest of it to be thus distributed, half to the schoolmaster of Rhiwfabon, and half to be applied to the apprenticing of poor children of that parish.

Mrs. Mytton Davies had also five daughters: 1, Anne, and 2, Mary, who both died *s. p.*; 3, Elizabeth, ux. Thomas Eyton of Leeswood, Esq.; 4, Catherine, second wife of Sir William Williams of Plas y Ward, Bart., High Sheriff for the county of Denbigh in 1696, by whom she had no issue; and 5, Grace, who died *s. p.* in 1693. Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. Mytton Davies, was buried April 3, 1678.

The eldest son, Robert Davies, succeeded his father

at Llanerch and Gwysanau. He was an able naturalist, and a Welsh antiquary of great repute. He collected the valuable library of Welsh manuscripts at Llanerch. He was appointed alderman of Denbigh, "vice Mytton Davies, Esq., deceased," in 1685. He was High Sheriff for the county of Denbigh in 1687, and for Flintshire in 1704. About December 2nd, 34 Charles II (1681-2) he married Letitia, daughter of Edward Vaughan of Trawsgoed, county of Cardigan, Esq., ancestor of the earls of Lisburne (who was afterwards the wife of Peter Pennant of Bychton and Downing in Tegeingl, Esq.), by whom he had issue: 1, Robert, of whom presently; 2, John, who died *s. p.* in 1695, and three daughters, Anna and Jane, who both died *s. p.*, and Jane, the wife of Rossindale Lloyd, Esq., the ancestor of the Lloyds of Aston. Mr. Robert Davies died in 1710, at the age of fifty-two, and was buried at Mold, where there is an inscription to his memory on his grandfather's monument. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert Davies of Llanerch and Gwysanau, Esq., married Anne, daughter and eventual heiress of John Brocholes of Claughton Hall, county of Lancaster, Esq., by whom he had issue four sons and three daughters, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert Davies of Llanerch and Gwysanau, Esq., who was High Sheriff for Denbighshire in 1745; he married and had issue one son, John Davies of Gwysanau and Llanerch Park, Esq., High Sheriff for the county of Denbigh, 1767, who died unmarried in 1785, and two daughters, Letitia and Mary, the latter of whom had Gwysanau, and married Philip Puleston of Hafod y Wern, in the parish of Wrexham, Esq., by whom she had an only daughter and heiress, Frances, who married Bryan Cooke of Owston, county of York, Esq., M.P. for Maldon, by whom she had a son, Philip Davies Cooke, of Gwysanau, Hafod y Wern, and Owston, Esq., who married the Lady Helena Caroline King, daughter of George, third Earl of Kingstown, by whom he had is-

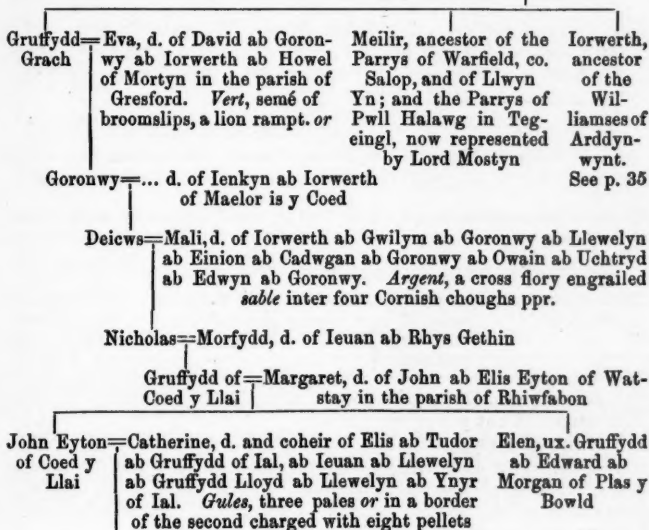
sue one son, the present Philip Bryan Davies Cooke of Gwysanau, Hafod y Wern, and Owston, Esq.

Letitia, the eldest sister and co-heir of John Davies, Esq., married Broughton Whitehall of Broughton in Maelor Saesneg, Esq.



COED Y LLAI OR LEESWOOD.

Iorwerth ab Meilir ab Goronwy ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Gwenllian, d. Cynwrig Efell, lord of Eglwyseg. Iorwerth was a grantee of lands in the township of Sychdin in Tegeingl, together with his brother Einion ab Meilir ab Goronwy, by a deed "dat' apud Wissandi" (Gwysanau), 2 Edw. II, A.D. 1286



John Eyton of Coed y Llai = Jane, d. of John Lloyd of Bodidris in Ial, and sister of Sir Evan Lloyd, Knt. Her mother was Jane, d. of Harri Goch Salusbury of Llewesog in the parish of Llanrhaiadr, ab Henry Salusbury ab Thomas Salusbury Hen of Llyweni

1	2	3	4
John Eyton of Coed y Llai, 1597 ¹	Jane, d. of David ab John ab Gruffydd ab Hugh of Helygen ²	Evan Eyton ob. s. p.	Richard Eyton
		Elis Eyton, ancestor of the Eytons of Maes y Groes	
5,6,7,8			
Owain Edward William Gruffydd	Catherine, ux. Robert ab Gruffydd of Brymbo, ab Edward ab Morgan ab David of Plas y Bowld in Caergwrlle	Ann, ux. Edward Lloyd of Plas Madog in the parish of Rhiwfabon	

John Eyton of Coed y Llai, ob. A.D. 1600 = Susan, d. and heir of Thomas Puleston of Lightwood Green, ab Roger Puleston ab Sir Edward Puleston of Emral, Knt.

Barbara, ux. Peter Pennant of Hendref Figillt	Jane	Catherine, ux. Edward Evans of Coed y Llai	Ann
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John Eyton of Trimley = Dorothy, d. of William Herbert of Ceri and Trefeglwys, Esq. Mary, ux. John Trevor of Trevor Hall, Esq.

John Eyton of Coed y Llai, ob. s. p.	= Dorothy, d. of Robert Davies of Gwysanau, and relict of George Hope of the Bryn and Dudleston, co. Salop	Thomas Eyton of Trimley	= Elizabeth, d. of Sir Thos. Powell of Horslli, Bart.
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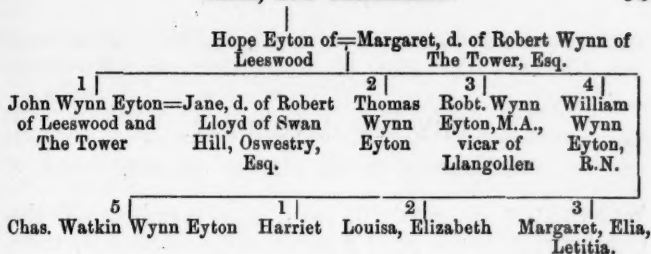
William	Margaret, ux. Robert Trevor of Trevor Hall, Esq.	Dorothy, ux. Edw. Lloyd of Pentref Hobyn, Esq.
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Thomas Eyton of Leeswood or Coed y Llai = Elizabeth, d. of Mytton Davies of Gwysanau and Llanerch Park, Esq., High Sheriff for co. Flint in 1670, and for co. Denbigh in 1671

1	2	
Thomas Eyton ob. s. p.	John Eyton, rector of Westbury, co. Salop	Elizabeth, only daughter of George Hope of Hope, co. Salop
		Elizabeth, ux. Robt. Wynn of Garthewyn, Esq.

¹ John Eyton, Esq., had a second wife, Jane, daughter of Edward Kynaston of Pant y Byrslli.

² Hugh of Helygen in Tegeingl was the son of Einion ab Meredydd ab Einion ab Cynfelyn ab Dolfryn ab Rhiwallon of Cydwain, son of Madog ab Cadwgan, lord of Nannau. Einion ab Cynfelyn bore *azure*, a lion passant *argent*. Cadwgan of Nannau bore *or*, a lion rampant *azure*.



ARDDYNWYNT.

Llewelyn ab Gruffydd ab Ieuan ab Iorwerth ab Iorwerth ab Meilir ab = Goronwy ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Cynwrig Efell¹

David = ... d. of Ieuan² ab Gwyn³ ab Gruffydd ab Goronwy Sais of Coed y Llai, ab Einion ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Ithel Dalfrith ab Trahaiarn Goch of Lleyn, ab Madog ab Rhys Gloff ab Rhys Fychan ab Rhys Mechyll, son of the Lord Rhys ab Gruffydd, Prince of South Wales. *Azure*, a chev. inter three dolphins naient, embowed *argent*, for Trahaiarn Goch of Lleyn. See p. 44.

John = Mawd, d. of Ieuan ab Llewelyn Fychan ab Llewelyn ab Iolyn of Ial, ab Ieuf ab Madog ab Goronwy ab Cynwrig ab Iorwerth ab Caswallawn ab Hwfa ab Ithel Felyn, lord of Ial. P. 36.

Owain = Catherine, d. of Rheinalt ab Ieuan ab Rhys of The Tower Gruffydd = Catherine, d. of Nicholas ab John of Hendref Biffa

Catherine, ux. John ab William ab John, second son of Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab David of Gwsanau William = Margaret, d. of Piers Gruffydd of Caerwys. *Argent*, a chev. inter three boars' heads coupé *sable*

David ab William = Catherine, d. of Lewys ab John ab Madog of Ial

Gruffydd Williams = Catherine, d. of John Wynn of Nerewys. of Arddynwynt Paly of six *argent* and *sable*.

J. Y. W. LLOYD.

(To be continued.)

¹ Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 320.

² Ieuan had a son named Rhys, the father of Gruffydd the father of Thomas Griffith of Coed y Llai.

³ Gwyn had a son named Nicholas, the father of Ithel Wynn, the father of John, the father of Ithel Wynn, ancestor of Sir George Wynn of Leeswood, Bart. P. 44.

CHESTER CATHEDRAL

THE ADDRESS OF THE DEAN OF CHESTER.

WEDNESDAY, August 26, 1874, the members of the Cambrian Archæological Association proceeded by train from Wrexham to Chester.¹ At the Cathedral there they were met in the Chapter House by the Dean of Chester (Dr. Howson), who conducted them over the Cathedral, and pointed out its architectural peculiarities.

In the *ChapterHouse* the Dean began by briefly sketching the history of the origin of the bishopric, and then proceeded to describe the portion of the building in which they were assembled. The Chapter House, he said, was a remarkably fine specimen of the Early English architecture of the church, and so was the vestibule. The vestibule and the Chapter House were not built precisely at the same time, but there was no great interval between them. The Chapter House was noticeable for the absence of ribs in part of its groined roof, and from there being independent shafts running up between the window lights and standing quite separate and apart from them. As to the library he was very sorry that he could not give them a history of it that was very creditable; but it contained books that belonged to Chester's most celebrated bishop, Bishop Pearson. The library had been too much neglected, but they were mending their ways and were hoping to make their collection of books more useful in the diocese. He next noticed the great eastern window, observing that the different lights contained illustrations of the history of the building, while in one of them was a good portrait of the late Dean. The two tattered flags hung here belonged to the old Chester regiment (22nd) and were at the taking of Quebec, where General Wolfe died. He (the Dean) had not been able to ascertain whether they were at Bunker's Hill also, but one officer of the regiment was killed there. At all events it was something to show the Americans, when they came to this country, that we had some flags which had been used in the American war and had not been taken from us. He had seen many British flags at West Point. Turning to a group of *misereres*, which had been removed from the choir stalls and

¹ See vol. v, p. 354.

deposited temporarily here, he said they were restoring the choir, and especially the woodwork of the choir at this moment, and the *misereres* had been taken away and placed in the Chapter House for safety, and in order that they might be seen to advantage. Being raised up above their position *in situ* the carvings underneath could be seen clearly. They were of much interest from the great skill and force of the woodcutting, and remarkable for the combination of what was amusing and grotesque in connection with what was sacred. Much speculation had been raised concerning this association of the amusing and grotesque with the sacred in such works. Several of these *misereres* illustrated this combination, while others displayed a true love of nature. The Dean especially pointed out the fidelity of the markings in the feathers of the birds. One of the *misereres* illustrated the story of "Little Red Riding Hood," but the wolf was represented as clothed in the habit of a monk of Chester. His tail was partly hidden behind him, so that the little maid could not see it; though why she had no suspicion of his wolfish face, he (the Dean) had never yet been able to learn. Then there was a man in armour, so placed as to be in a perfectly natural attitude, while yet kept down by the horizontal surface of the seat above. They would find plate armour in the figures, with chain armour about the neck, and this might indicate to them the date. He should say that it was the latter part of the fourteenth century, at which time plate armour had come in, and yet chain armour was partially retained. It was about 1380 he should say. The life of St. Werburgh was told in rhyme by a monk of St. Werburgh, who certainly occupied one of these very stalls; but there was another member of the house, the archæologist Higden, who wrote his Chronicle in the early part of the fourteenth century. He, too, belonged to this monastery, and he (the Dean) hoped to show them where he was buried. He imagined that Higden died about 1360 or 1370; if so, he never saw these *misereres*. In one of them they would find a square place with geese represented, and a female figure with a crozier. The story of the geese was this: when St. Werburgh was at Weedon there came on the country round about a great flight of wild geese, which were eating up the corn and doing much mischief, so that the people came to St. Werburgh and made complaint, on which she gave orders that the geese were to be fetched to her. The messenger said it was not according to the nature of geese to obey such an order, but nevertheless he went to them and said: "Our Lady Werburgh orders you all to come to her;" on which they came trailing their wings and making great lamentation, and she rebuked

them. They were put in ward for the night, and they wailed all night according to their manner. In the morning she released them, on their promising not to settle on these lands again. But after a time they found one of their members missing, and they returned to look for him. The story went on to say that St. Werburgh discovered the person who had stolen the goose, which was restored, on which they flew away. And the writer (Bradshaw, the monk) says that one of the early chroniclers added that the stolen goose had been already roasted and eaten, that the flesh was restored to the bones, and that the stolen and roasted goose flew away with its companions.

Proceeding to the *Vestibule* of the Chapter House, the Dean pointed out the absence of imposts from the heads of the piers, remarking that the mouldings proceeded straight from the ground to the point of the groining, and then downwards again, like bent willow branches. The party next moved to the *North Transept*. Here the Dean continued his remarks, observing that standing where they were they had an excellent point for seeing a great many things, and first he would show them some of the architecture which was coeval with the building of the Norman church on that site. St. Werburgh died long before the Norman Conquest, and there was a Saxon church founded there before that time. If that church was built of stone the Normans removed it. Probably it was built of wood. But in these arches and in the masonry below they had Norman work of the end of the eleventh or the beginning of the twelfth century. Hugh Lupus, the precursor of the Grosvenor family, was a kinsman of William the Conqueror, and when William the Conqueror became master of this country he put him here. Hugh Lupus was a coarse, brutal, hard person, but towards the end of his life he was visited with compunction and desired to found a religious house. He sent to Anselm, then abbot of Bec in Normandy; and he came over here to meet Hugh Lupus. It was on Anselm's return to Normandy that he became Archbishop of Canterbury. William Rufus, who had kept the see vacant four years and appropriated the endowments, was then ill and penitent; and Anselm was sent for to his bed-room, and there, as is said, was compelled against his will to accept the appointment. The story is told by Dean Hook in his history of the Archbishops of Canterbury and by Dean Church in his life of Anselm. Of course the masonry within the large arch below was later. Why they built within the arch he could not say, but perhaps it was because of a settlement of the masonry. The mouldings of the piscina were Early English. He had no doubt there was originally a Norman chapel, opening out through the

arch with an apse behind. They would see the general Norman stonework in the wall, but later stonework had been introduced. Looking now into the north aisle of the choir they would see another fragment of Norman masonry. It was a very large base indicating a correspondingly large pier. They found clear indications of the size of the old Norman Church. This transept was the Norman transept untouched, and it was of extremely small size. The south transept, on the other hand, was of a size so gigantic as to be almost unprecedented. This was in fact the parish church of St. Oswald. He observed, by the way, that the whole northern wall of the nave was also Norman, and that it was a great advantage to have such a continuous amount of Norman work.

With regard to the immense *South Transept*, if they had been there a few months ago, they would have found the whole of it shut out from view by a heavy screen. In the course of the work of restoration of the building they could not interfere with the rights of the parish church; but they felt it ought to be put into architectural communication with the rest of the building. The screen had been placed there some years ago, to shut off the church from the cathedral, and to prevent the sound of the cathedral organ being heard in the church: but in fact it did not produce that effect.

The late Dean, not contemplating the general restoration that had since been undertaken, wished to enlarge the church, and he brought out the stalls to their present position. Over was the organ, and the side arches were filled up with glass to prevent draughts. But this arrangement acted as a funnel and the draughts were very inconvenient. Early in the restoration it was determined to take down all this glass and open the view from end to end; and it was resolved to bring the stalls back to the east from the west side of the crossing. As to the organ it was now seen that it would not do to put it up again where it had been, and they decided to place it between the two piers of the great arch of the north transept; and there was now being constructed a beautiful organ-screen, the gift of the Duke of Westminster. The organ would, therefore, be practically available for the choir and the nave, and there would be an uninterrupted view through the building from west to east. At the same time they did not desire to cut away the return-stalls, but they resolved to open the panels behind them, so that they could see through up to the Lady Chapel.

Proceeding from the Crossing to the *Choir*, the Dean resumed his explanation. With regard to the Lady Chapel, which lay to the east, he said that there had been placed in the windows a

complete series of scenes from the life of St. Paul. So far as he knew there was no case in which glass had been made subservient for copiously illustrating the life of this apostle. It had always appeared to him that when they had so much that was picturesque as well as religiously useful in the Acts of the Apostles, far too little use had been made of that book for these purposes. Ample justice, too, was done to St. Peter. He had given one window to that apostle and three to St. Paul. They would see thirty scenes from St. Paul's life on the south and ten from St. Peter's on the north.

The Dean now pointed out the effect of taking away the stone work of the old organ-screen. Looking westward they saw through a beautiful vista of woodwork which belonged to the fourteenth century. As to the accommodation for the congregation in the choir, which, it was said, would be dwarfed by the removal of the stalls eastward, he remarked that this would not be the case; and he pointed out that by removing the pulpit they would secure the opportunity of having a larger congregation well placed than they had ever had before. As to the pulpit itself, he had reason to hope that the Freemasons of Cheshire would give it; and there was a scheme afloat for a bishop's throne, which he (the Dean) could not yet reveal. The stalls, which were most beautiful specimens of carving, had been very seriously injured. They had been painted, and some had been "restored" with deal. Lastly, there had been an immense amount of mutilation through removal and other causes. They had had two estimates for restoring the stalls, ranging between £2,000 and £2,500; and when he told them that they had already spent £55,000 in these restorations, and that they were now gleaning the fields which they had previously reaped, they would see that an addition of £2,000 was a serious matter. He did not despair of getting the money, but perhaps it meant a long delay, which he did not wish to have. He would not be so shabby as to use that opportunity of begging, but he would tell them that there were about forty stalls, and estimating the cost of restoration at about £2,300, a sum of about £50 would be required for each stall; and he proposed to ask separate families who were willing to assist in the work, separate parishes, and separate persons, each to defray the cost of a stall. Within the last few days two clergymen, connected with the cathedral, had made themselves responsible for two of these stalls. On board the steamboat on Loch Lomond the other day he met a Cheshire squire, and talked with him about it, and before the conversation was over another had been promised. He wrote to a clergyman in a populous part of the diocese, Southport, and

that morning he had got a letter from him saying that £50 should come from his parish. He expected to get the forty stalls restored at £50 each, which he hoped meant their completion in eight or ten months. The reconstruction of the Lord's Table was next referred to by the Dean. This he said was intended to be constructed of wood, and he was happy to say that by the kindness of a friend he had already received gifts of cedar from Lebanon, oak from Bashan, besides olive from Palestine. He had got the design, and they were working out the details. In a restoration like that of a cathedral they could take the work in sections; and his fixed principle was never to take any part of it in hand without being able to pay for it.

Rev. E. L. Barnwell (Secretary to the Cambrian Archæological Association), addressing the Dean at the close of this portion of his remarks, said the Cambrian Association had no funds, but if the Dean would allow him he would guarantee £50 for one stall from the gentlemen present. He thought the gentlemen who were present ought to do it as an acknowledgment of the information which the Dean had imparted to them.

The Dean cordially thanked Mr. Barnwell, and next called attention to the sedilia, and said that a lectern had been bequeathed to the Cathedral by a lady, late of Chester, and that the extremity of the south aisle of the choir had been restored by the Brassey family, a family much honoured in Cheshire.

The next move was to this extremity of the south aisle of the Choir, the Dean briefly describing the work intended as a monument to Mr. Brassey. There were windows representing Faith, Hope, Charity, and Humility, and in the roof there would be heads to correspond. He next referred to the old Bishop's Throne, which was partly constructed from fragments of St. Werburgh's shrine. Canon Slade, some years ago, used certain parts of this shrine for a throne, which he erected here, the top and bottom belonging to St. Werburgh, while in the intermediate part was seated the bishop, to his great discomfort. In the course of the restorations the clerk of the works (the best in England) came to him one day and said, "We have found some beautiful hewn stone of the fourteenth century, in a wall built across the north aisle of the nave," and he, the Dean, answered, "It would be very odd if it turned out to be part of St. Werburgh's shrine." After a few days the clerk of the works came again and said the fragments found were certainly parts of St. Werburgh's shrine. No doubt they had been built into the wall when the shrine was smashed to pieces. They had now put the stones together at the opening of the South

Transept, which was a very good position. The Dean went on to say that he must be careful and modest when speaking in the presence of Mr. Hughes, but he believed that in a certain copy of Higden's *Polychronicon* in the Bodleian Library there was a MS. note, saying that he was buried "near a door leading from the choir to the south." Now, no such door was recently existing; but in the course of the work, when they came to restore this part, a doorway was found here, and Mr. Hughes said, "I suspect we are close to the tomb of old Higden." Afterwards they opened a conspicuous tomb near that spot, and in that tomb were the remains of some one of mark, as was evident. Besides the cere-cloth, chalice, paten, bones, etc., there lay there a long hazel wand. With regard to the presence of this hazel wand in the tomb there were many theories. It might represent a pilgrim's staff. They had had discussions on the subject, but he himself was inclined to the opinion that it indicated a pilgrimage.

Mr. Bloxam.—I agree that we have no particular authority on the matter, and therefore it must be rather a conjecture than a conclusion, but it is highly probable that the hazel wand indicates that the person buried has been on a pilgrimage.

The Dean then conducted the party to

The Nave.—Standing on the steps at the west end of the nave, the Dean said that at present they were obliged to use the nave for all the services, and they must do so until the restoration of the choir was completed. One thing to notice was that the nave descended from the west, and he thought that the more that descending character could be preserved the better. When they were restoring the outside, the first thing they had to do was to underpin a large portion of the wall, which was giving way at the east. They had to go down thirteen feet to the rock there; but here at the west the rock was at the surface. Chester Cathedral was not indeed the most beautiful cathedral in the world, but it was one of the most curious. He pointed out what had been done here in the way of repairing, cleaning, and restoration. The walls inside had been covered with whitewash, which had been cleared off, and the masonry was being restored. The central vaulting of wood cost £5,000. With regard to the inside wall, on the north, that remained at present untouched. That could be dealt with at any time. If it waited twenty years no harm would be done. The cloisters were behind it. He pointed out the Norman bay at the extreme west end of the north aisle of the nave. They intended to complete the arch, and then they would have an open bay, and he hoped a baptistery. Outside they would see that the episcopal palace had gone to

the ground, the result of a generous gift on the part of Mr. Dixon. This brought a serious burden on the unfortunate occupier of the deanery of Chester, who had, in consequence of this change, to find money, which otherwise would not have been needed; so that the kindness of Mr. Dixon was cruelty to him (the Dean). He then pointed out, as a curious feature in the nave, that the clerestory windows were not cusped. The absence of cusps was a singular characteristic, but it was historical. The springers of the vaulting were also without cusps.

Outside the Cathedral.—The Dean next conducted the party round the outside of the great south transept on to the city wall, from which the best points of view could be obtained of the unique features of the Cathedral. Taking his station on the city wall, he pointed out the enormous size of the south transept, which he said was as big as the choir. From this point he asked his audience to consider four things. First, the tower was in a most mouldering condition a few years ago; now it was completely restored. Secondly, they had also restored the outside of the choir, but the roof of the Lady Chapel presented great difficulties. It required a steep roof; and yet a steep roof, run through, would have blocked up the eastern choir window, and Sir Gilbert Scott was much puzzled what to do. But lying awake in bed one morning, about four o'clock, it struck him that he might meet the difficulty by adopting a kind of apse, rounding off the roof; and jumping out of bed on the instant he at once made a drawing of his conception, and they saw the result. Thirdly, he pointed out the three Early English windows on the south side of the Lady Chapel. Five or six years ago the aisle was continued to take in all but the last bay. In this place they found everything in a most perilous condition. They had to go down thirteen feet to the rock, and one day, when a workman went home from his work he said to his wife, "I shall be brought home a corpse some day;" but all went on well, and without accident. The whole was now underpinned from the south transept round the east end to the north, and was perfectly safe. Fourthly, when they took down the aisle roof and revealed work which had been hidden for three hundred and fifty years or more, they came on evidence that there had been an extraordinary roof, which had either fallen in, or been destroyed. In the first place they found above the vaulting three arches in the direction from west to east, which arches had evidently borne a very heavy weight, because the stone was crushed. Then above this point there used to be leaning against the wall a conical mass of old masonry for which no reason could be assigned, for no staircase was there. This was a further proof of there having been a great

mass of masonry there. The evidence was completed by the discovery of certain mouldings which had converged upwards to a high point. They wrote to Sir Gilbert Scott to come and judge of this discovery; and after an examination, he said that a roof of this extraordinary kind had existed, and he (the Dean) was determined that they should have the ancient roof again, and Sir Gilbert Scott allowed the later architecture to go to oblivion and restored the older.

The Cloisters.—Proceeding next to the cloisters, and standing on part of the old lavatory of the monks, the Dean said, when he came down from that place he should abdicate in favour of one of the best archæologists he was acquainted with, Mr. Ffoulkes. He would only now call their attention to the south cloister that had been restored opposite. A few years ago it was absolutely destroyed, no trace remaining but three bases. In restoring it they came on certain tombs of abbots of the thirteenth century; the third abbot and the fourth had been identified, and, as they believed, the jaw bone of the first abbot on the traditional site of his tomb. If so, this was the man who was sent by Anselm, or was with him, when William Rufus sent for him; and, if any judgment could be formed of a man's character from his jaw bone, he was a man of considerable determination. They were near the refectory, now the boys' school, but the refectory had been divided into two parts. They were just now engaged in the task of converting the King's School into a large place of education for Chester and Welsh boys. They would notice here—masonry he could not call it,—for they were pieces of wood, used in the "restoration" of thirty years ago. In a boss, seen well from this point, was a cardinal's hat and the arms of Wolsey. He could have shown them the name in the roof of the north transept. Why Cardinal Wolsey appeared here he could not positively say, but there were awkward stories about certain livings in the diocese. There was also a quarrel between the abbots of this Benedictine house and the Bishops of Lichfield, Coventry, and Chester, and it was said that there was an appeal to the archbishop, and that the archbishop decided the case in favour of the abbot: and if so, that might be a reason for a compliment to Cardinal Wolsey.

MOATED MOUNDS.

THE following remarks relate to a description of earthworks deserving of more special attention than they have as yet received. These mounds are not always inserted in the Ordnance map, and seldom, if ever, so designated as to distinguish their peculiarity. They are certainly not Roman, nor could the most superficial observer confound them with what are usually regarded as Roman works, and, on the other hand, they do not come under the denomination of hill camps, works usually attributed to the British. Many of those found in England, or upon the Welsh border, are mentioned in the *Saxon Chronicle*, and their date and authorship there recorded, and hence it seems but reasonable to refer to the same date and people other similar works found in the same country and districts. But these moated mounds are found, not only on the Welsh border, as at Shrewsbury, Wigmore, Richard's Castle, Kilpeck, Ewias-Harold, Worcester, and Hereford, the two latter having been removed almost within the memory of man, but further into the Principality, in the counties of Monmouth, Glamorgan, Brecknock, Cardigan, Merioneth, Pembroke, and elsewhere, in positions accessible, indeed, from the sea, or from the lowlands communicating with England, but still on ground not only thoroughly Welsh, but of the possession of which by the Saxons or English, or the Scandinavian pirates of the ninth or tenth centuries there is no distinct or certain record. No doubt at the period of the construction of Offa's Dyke the Welsh must have been hard pressed by the Saxons, and before a definite boundary was laid down there must have been many incursions, and probably many temporary lodgments made and strong places thrown up beyond it. What is wanted is a careful list of these moated mounds wherever they occur, and then it seems probable that from their position some safe conclusion may be arrived at as to their date and origin.

Among the largest and best known in Wales may be mentioned Caerleon, under which Roman remains have been traced, Cardiff, Brecon, Builth, Wigmore, Richard's Castle, Ewias-Harold, Chirbury, and Montgomery; and of those less known, Castleton, Langston, and Llanhilleth in Monmouthshire; Ruperra, Gelligaer, Ystrad Owen, Pentyre, Llanilid, Loughor, and Coychurch in Glamorgan; two near Moat Lane Junction in Mid-Wales; at Aberedwy and Newbridge on the upper Wye; and Castell Cynfel, Tal y Bont in Merioneth; and Tavalwern in Montgomeryshire. These are a few only of these works. Pembrokeshire probably contains many of them under the term "Rath." The following are here described, because they have recently come under the notice of the writer.

MOAT LANE.—The infant Severn, in its course from Llanidloes towards Newtown, in the shire of Montgomery, is projected northwards by the high ground of Yr Allt Cathair, Moel Iarll, and Cefn Nith, below which is a broad and level plain. In its midst, just below the inflow of the Cerist and the Afon Garno to the main stream, and opposite to the site of the Roman station of Caer Sws, are, at various points upon the higher ground, the remains of fortified works of all ages, some, like Cefn Carnedd, evidently British, others, which from their close resemblance to earthworks, the date of which is upon record, may fairly be inferred to be the work of early English invaders, who were tempted by the open ground to ascend the valley of the Severn from Shrewsbury and Welsh Pool. Of these latter there are two upon the northern slopes of Cefn Nith, perhaps 60 feet above the plain, and a quarter of a mile from the Moat Lane railway station, the features of which are very marked, and which seem to deserve more attention than has yet been bestowed upon them. They are designated in the Ordnance map by the name of MOAT,¹ in their case by no means well selected, since

¹ See "Ancient Arwystli", *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Series, vol. xiv, p. 1, where a plate of the earthwork near Moat Lane is given.—Ed. *Arch. Camb.*

their most marked feature is not the ditch, but the mound which it environs. Moat is a term which should be confined to cases in which there has been a fortified house, of which nothing is left but the ditch by which it was protected.

The most southern of the two works is placed upon a sort of ridge, which, on the north, slopes towards the Severn, and on the south, more steeply, towards a small deep valley which divides the ridge from the higher land of Cefn Nith. At the upper end stands the mound, circular and flat topped, and wholly artificial. Its diameter at the top is 45 feet, its slope about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, and its height above the bottom of its surrounding ditch above 40 feet, so that its circumference at the base is rather under 500 feet. The ditch is 30 feet wide and about 12 feet deep below the counterscarp. It contains water, save at one point.

Applied to the exterior of the ditch, and covering less than one-third of it, is an area of a half round shape, but with rather prolonged sides, being about 140 feet broad by 200 feet deep. It is level up to the edge of the ditch of the mound, but elsewhere contained within its own bank of about 25 feet high on the outside and 10 feet within, the interior forming a slightly elevated platform. The bank is about 20 feet broad at the base, and has or had an exterior ditch. At the end furthest from the mound the bank is wanting for a space of 30 feet, within which is the entrance.

So far all is clearly of one date, and the work closely resembles others of an early English character. It differs, however, from these, inasmuch as it has outside, and covering its entrance, a camp, which follows the irregular outline of a sort of natural platform, the slope of which has been scarped and crested with an earthwork. This camp, which is about a furlong in diameter, has a bank and slope. It seems to be of earlier date than the Mound, and may be British.

The other work, called also MOAT, is a short half mile distant towards the north-east, but though evi-

dently a moated mound of the same character with that above described, it has not been critically examined.

ABEREDWY.—At Aberedwy, three miles and a half below Builth, on the border of Radnor, at a place so called from the junction of the Edwy with the Wye, is another of these fortified mounds, designated in the Ordnance map as Castell. It stands upon the right bank of the Edwy, near the water and about midway between the parish church and the junction, and a furlong from either.

NEWBRIDGE.—Upon the Wye, about seven miles above Builth, and a mile or so above the Newbridge railway station, on the right bank of and close to the river, is what appears to be a broad bank, about 25 feet high, with a flat top and circumscribing ditch. It is seen from the railway, but is not marked upon the Ordnance map, and has not been critically examined.

CASTELL CYNFEL.—In the county of Merioneth, about two miles from the sea, and on opposite sides of the broad marshy tract of Morfa Towyn, are found two earthworks, which differ materially in construction from the hill camps of the district, and belong to the class of which the examples have been described as near the Moat Lane railway station. Morfa Towyn is traversed by the waters of the Disynni, a stream which descends direct from Cader Idris, and which near its mouth receives the Afon Felindref from the long irregular mass of "Foel Wyllt," or as it was anciently called "Moel Craig Eryr."

Castell Cynfel, the southern of these two earthworks, occupies a small rocky knoll from 150 to 200 feet above the level of the marsh, and which is a spur from the far higher elevation of Mynydd Bychan. Two brooks, Nant Cwm Cian and Nant Cynfel, each occupying a small valley, further isolate the knoll and invest it with all the characters of a natural stronghold. The position is not only strong, but it commands a full view of the sea, and, across the valley, of the other earthworks of which mention has been made.

Castell Cynfel is a circular mound, flat-topped, and about 60 feet diameter at the top, which includes a low bank of earth about 10 feet broad and 4 feet high, crowning the slope. This slope, being of rock, is about a half to one, and the mound is about 15 feet high, so that the base is about 325 feet girth. It rises out of a ditch cut in the rock, about 12 feet broad and 6 feet deep, measured upon the outer and nearly vertical slope; outside this ditch, towards the east and west, the ground slopes away naturally, but to the north and south are the two ends of the ridge, which are cut off by the ditch from the central mound, and remain at a somewhat lower level outside it. These are natural, but the central mound has been slightly raised, no doubt by the contents of the ditch thrown inwards. The way up seems to have been on the east side, from the farm known as Bryn y Castell. This earthwork gives name to the township, a proof that at some remote period it was a place of local consequence. As early as 1145, Howel and Conan, sons of Owen Gwynedd, attacked the Castle of Cynvael, which Cadwaladr, their uncle, had built and fortified. It was defended by Morvran, Abbot of Ty Gwyn, to whom it had been entrusted. He refused to surrender until the walls were beaten down and the garrison killed or wounded, when he escaped. (Powell's *Camb.*, p. 199.)

TAL Y BONT.—The other and opposite earthwork stands a mile and three quarters distant to the north-west, upon the further bank of the Disynni, on ground but a few feet above the marsh, and only divided from it by the river. Tomen y Moreiniog, or, as it is more usually called, Tal y Bont, or Tal y Bont ar Ddisynni, from its position about a furlong below a very ancient bridge upon this river, is at present a mound only, conical, and only not flat-topped because recent and unsuccessful explorations have broken the surface. Its summit is 54 feet diameter, its height about 30 feet, and its circumference at the base about 432 feet. It is wholly artificial and composed of the gravel from the

surrounding land. At its base are slight indications of a ditch, but the field is under the plough, and all traces of outworks are lost. The base of the mound is about 12 feet from the river. An adjacent field bears the name of "Gwaun Llewelyn."

Tal y Bont is in the parish of Llanegryn, but it gives name to the Commote or Hundred, which extends beyond Dolgelley. It is further remarkable in having a history. Llewelyn, Prince of Wales and Lord of Snowdon, addressed a letter from hence, dated Tal y Bont, 6th Oct., 1275, to Robert, Archbishop of Canterbury, and to the Archbishop of York, complaining of the king's encroachments on his territory and asking their influence for the preservation of peace. The list of griefs that follows is dated Garth Celyn, Feast of St. Martin. (Warrington's *History of Wales*, App., p. 569.) Edward I was at "Tal y Bont in Merioneth" 14th May, 1295.

After the conquest of North Wales this ancient dwelling place came to the English crown, and was so held until James I granted it to certain middle men, from whom it came to the Owens of Peniarth, in whose descendant, Mr. Wynne, it is still vested.

At Wynnstay is an original charter granted by Llewelyn, or one of the princes of Powis, about the end of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century, dated at "TAVOLWERN," where is still to be seen a mound described by Mr. Wynne of Peniarth as very like that at Tal y Bont.

At RUPERRA in Glamorgan, placed upon the high, steep, and narrow ridge which rises immediately north of Ruperra House, and about 650 feet above the sea, is a conical, flat-topped mound, moated, and in excellent preservation. It is about 40 feet high measured from the bottom of its surrounding ditch, which is about 12 feet deep and 30 feet broad. The ditch has evidently been somewhat deeper. Outside the ditch is a bank, also circular, and about 6 feet above the natural surface of the ground, adding by this much to the depth of the

ditch. The mound is 50 feet diameter at the top, and about 100 feet at the base. It seems wholly artificial. There is no trace of masonry either upon or about it, and it has no history.

At LLANHILETH, near Pontypool, is said to be a moated mound very similar to this.

At CASTLETON, west of Newport, close north of the old turnpike road is a mound, flat-topped, about 40 feet diameter at the top, and about 30 feet high above the surrounding level. It seems to have had a circular ditch, most of which has been filled up and converted into a garden, but its name and general appearance show that it was constructed for defence.

At LANGSTON, east of Newport, and south of the old turnpike road, on a rather steep rise from it of about 150 feet, a few yards west of the old house of the Morgans of Langston, is a mound similar to those described above. The mound, however, is mostly natural, a knoll of earth having been scarped and pared, and surrounded by a ditch. The flat top of the mound is about 100 feet across, and the ditch may be 30 feet broad, and the height about 30 feet from the bottom of the ditch. To the north and west a part of the original knoll is cut off by the ditch, which to the west is now a deep hollow way. To the south the ditch still contains water, though partially filled up and the mound encroached upon by the road to the house. To the east the mound has been cut away and the ditch filled up to form a garden for the house, and here is a well, probably of the age of the house, 80 feet deep. There is no trace of masonry upon or about the mound, nor has it any history.

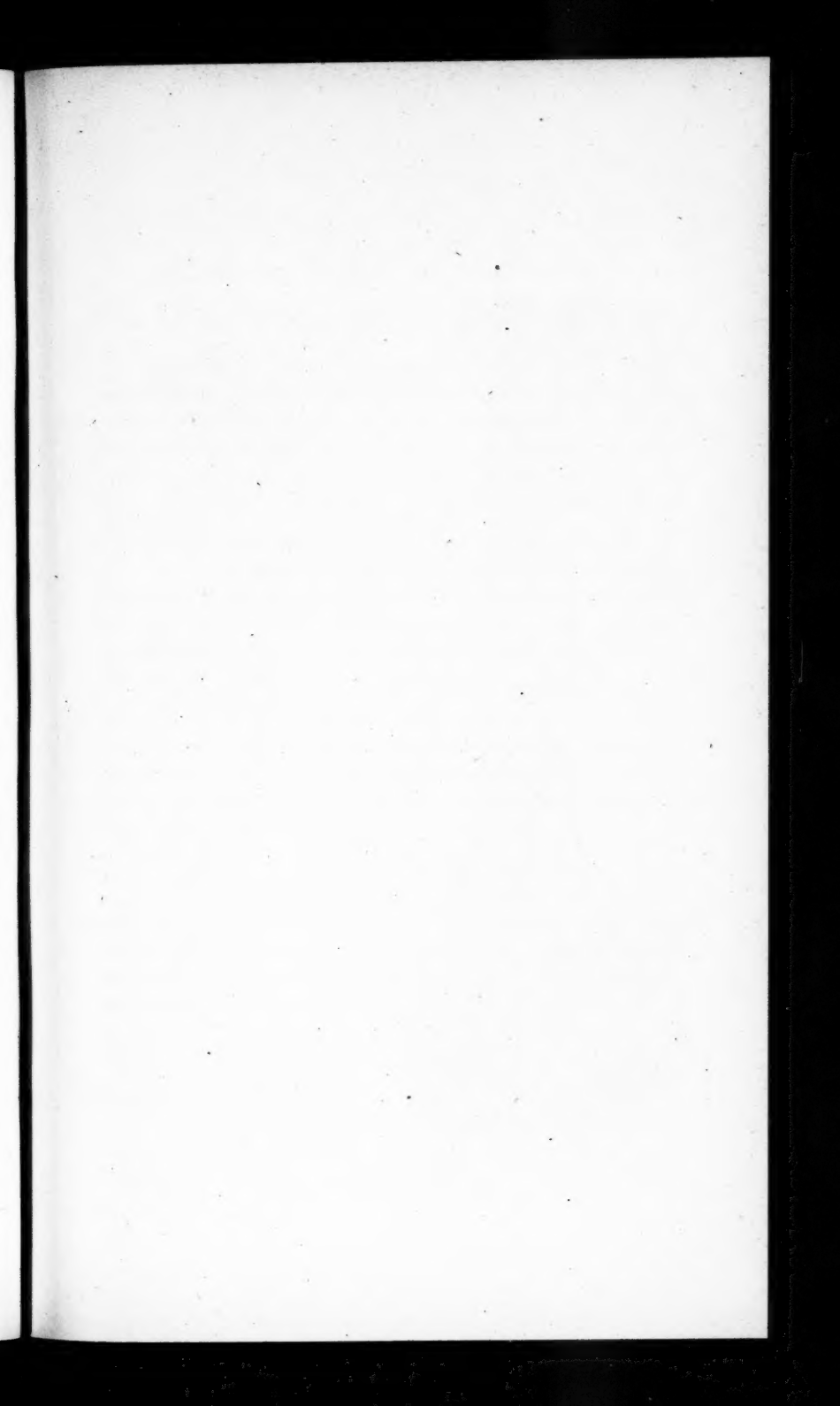
Langston is an early Morgan seat, but there does not appear to have been a castle here.

G. T. C.

THE RHOSNESNEY BRONZE IMPLEMENTS.

THERE have been found, at various times, collections of bronze implements, sometimes in such a state as to indicate rough and long usage; sometimes, on the contrary, they are almost intact, and as fresh as if direct from the mould. Occasionally both perfect and broken implements form part of the same find, and not unfrequently with them has occurred a rude lump of metal. These groups have been generally considered to have been the property of some travelling dealer in or manufacturer of such implements, and who has concealed his stores in some safe hiding-place, and never returned to claim them. Instances, however, do occur where the implements have been destroyed and twisted in various shapes by great force, which would have been unnecessary if their consignment to the melting-pot was all that was intended. But this twisting and breaking are generally found when the implements are military ones, and which thus treated were buried with their owners. Such a mark of respect (and such it seems to be) was also shown in the case of interments where stone implements only were found; one of the most remarkable instances of which was brought to light in the exploration of Mont St. Michel near Carnac, where the most magnificent of the stone celts had been broken into two portions, evidently with some design. Finds of this kind, therefore, must be distinguished from those which are generally thought to indicate that some dealer or manufacturer had located himself and his stores on the spot.

One of the most important and interesting finds of the kind is that of the well known Powis Castle collection, an account of which will be found in the third series of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. Still more numerous discoveries of the same kind have been made in France, and more particularly in Brittany. M. Le Men





W.C.S. 22

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

DENBIGHSHIRE BRONZE IMPLEMENTS.

mentions a case where, in a small square chamber composed of dry masonry, at the foot of a moderate sized menhir, were discovered, neatly packed, nearly a hundred socketed celts of the usual square type, and which had been placed in this chamber as they came from the mould, none of the excrescences and other irregularities in the casting having been touched or worked in any way. These could evidently have not been a sepulchral deposit, as the little stone chamber was apparently only built for the purpose of containing them; nor were there the least traces of any burial having taken place. The menhir may have stood on the spot previously to the concealment of the celts, and would have been useful in enabling the owner to recognise at once the place where he had concealed his treasure. A somewhat equally extensive discovery was subsequently made in the same country; but in this case there were more indications of the travelling manufacturer,—one of them was a bundle of celts thrust within a bronze ring, as if for easy transporting.

The interesting group exhibited by Sir R. A. Cunliffe, Bart., at the Temporary Museum at Wrexham, is evidently another example of a manufacturer's store, although not a very extensive one. The group consists of six paalstabs of the ordinary kind, all of the same dimension, and all from the same mould. None of them, moreover, have undergone any subsequent treatment necessary to remove the rough edges and other imperfections, which was effected probably by hammer or file. They were six in number; but a seventh, of somewhat slighter character, had been broken in half, as if there had been some flaw in the casting. It had, like the other six, undergone no finishing process, and there were no marks of its ever having been used. There were, moreover, three other celts of a very unusual character, as will be at once seen on referring to the accompanying illustration from a drawing by Lady Cunliffe. The figure is the full size, and gives a faithful representation of the original (cut 1). The peculiarity of these

implements consists in the long narrow shank, the end of which spreads out in an unusual manner. There is no stop or ridge, so that it is not easy at first sight to understand how the handle was secured, unless it was intended to drill holes to admit of pins or rivets, as in the case of spear-heads and similarly socketed instruments. In early forms of celts not having the stop, the flanged sides are often so deep as to lap round the inserted handle; but in this instance the flanges are so small that they could not have been thus used. The only use they could have been in this case would be to assist in keeping the wooden or bone handle in its proper position. If the handle were not secured by rivets (and probably it was not), it may have been secured by thongs of leather or sinews of animals. But even when thus secured, the implement, without its stop-ridge, could not have been used with any force, as in the case of the ordinary paalstab. The slenderness of the metal shank, moreover, seems to indicate the same. The cutting edge is similar to many Irish specimens. In the cut it would appear to have been roughly used; but the appearance is caused by the unfinished state of the casting, for in the completed implement this edge would have been ground or hammered smooth. Another very singular circumstance is that they have all the appearance of having been washed over with tin, for such the white metal appears to be. As tin enters into the composition of the bronze, the manufacturer would, of course, have a supply of it; but unless it was intended to ornament the implement, it is difficult to see what the object of the tinning was. They were probably, at any rate, weapons of warfare rather than implements of labour. In addition to the three there was a shank of another which had lost its head. Could this head by any accident have been overlooked at the time of the discovery? If it had been found, the two fragments in company with the perfect implements would be an additional confirmation of the supposition of the whole being a part of a manufacturer's

stock. The length of both celts and paalstabs is the same, namely about 6 inches.

The only other relic was a very small knife or dagger (cut No. 2) about 3 ins. long and proportionately narrow. Knives of this type seldom occur of so diminutive a size. This implement also was fresh from the mould, and has not the usual holes for the rivets by which it was secured to its handle of wood or bone; and without a handle this little knife could have been of no use. The number of rivet-holes of course varies much, according to the size and shape of the handle. In the present instance there is not space for more than two, as a third hole might have too much weakened that part of the knife. The finding a knife or dagger in this unfinished state is exceedingly rare, and certainly seems to confirm the suggestion that this curious collection found at Rhosnesney, near Wrexham, was part of some manufacturer's or dealer's stock. The engraving gives the full size of the blade, and is from a drawing by the same skilful hand that delineated the celt. It will be noticed that the midrib is hardly developed as one would expect in an instrument of such dimensions. It is a well known fact that the handles of early bronze swords and daggers are much smaller than those of similar weapons of later times, and it has been thought by some that this smallness indicates that the men of the earlier period were smaller than those of the present time. This view, however, has not met with general assent. The more probable explanation is that these small handled weapons were not intended for cutting, but for thrusting only, an operation that may be effected without the full grip with which a heavy blow can most effectually be given. This small knife may be compared with the one described by Mr. R. W. Banks in this number, where the midrib is so fully developed. The figure of a paalstab is also given in the same Plate.

The exhibition of these bronze weapons at the Wrexham Museum is one more instance of the many already recorded of the value and importance of such temporary collections.

E. L. BARNWELL.

PEMBROKESHIRE CLIFF-CASTLES.

WHOEVER is tolerably acquainted with the sea-coast of Pembrokeshire must have noticed the numerous fortified headlands along the range from Tenby westwards, and to a less extent northwards. Although they differ in size, and sometimes in arrangements, they are all evidently of the same class, and probably of the same date and origin. They are, as a rule, of a much simpler character than the earthworks found more inland in the same county, locally known as "raths,"—a term evidently borrowed from the Irish, and limited, we believe, to Pembrokeshire. We are not aware of the name being so applied in other parts of South Wales; nor is it to be found in the North. In early times the intercourse between the Welsh and Irish coasts was more intimate and general than it is at present, and there are more numerous remains of the Irish element in this county than in any other part of Wales, not excepting Anglesey. How long this intercourse was kept up, and what modifications it underwent, is uncertain. It, more or less, however, must have continued to comparatively later times, when the number of Irish within the county was such as to amount to what was considered a public grievance.

How far this state of things has been the cause of these inland earthworks being called "raths" is a question; while it seems equally uncertain whether they are the works of the early Irish anterior to the coming in of the Welsh, or of later date. If the Irish *rath* is a word of such high antiquity that the new comers may have found these works already so designated, it might be conjectured that the original Irish had erected them; but if the word itself is not so ancient, then we may suppose that the later Irish, living more or less thickly among the Welsh, may have thus designated them. Or

a third conjecture may be offered, namely, that in such an anomalous state of things as seems to have existed in this country, the Irish would probably find it necessary to protect themselves against their Welsh neighbours by erecting these earthworks, which they would, of course, call "raths," although they differ much from many of those in Ireland.

The presence of so many Ogham stones in South Wales, and more particularly in Pembrokeshire, is further evidence of this Irish intercourse. There is also the additional fact, according to the readings of a well known Irish authority on the Ogham question, that the names recorded on these stones are more frequently Irish than Welsh.

But whatever may be the real history of these Pembrokeshire raths, it is evident that they have nothing to do with the fortified headlands along the coast. These latter have, indeed, been sometimes assigned to Danish rovers; but in no one instance are they assigned to Irish ones. That the Danes have left evidence of themselves, in the names of islands off this portion of the sea-board, as in Ramsey and the numerous Holms, is true enough; but this is not sufficient reason for assigning to them also the strongholds on the coasts.

Different views have been advanced concerning the true history of these coast-castles. Some have considered them as temporary depositories of plunder, collected from the interior by rovers like the ancient Danish or Saxon pirates that once infested these shores. But except sheep and cattle there was not much to carry off, and the removal of cattle to any extent must have given more trouble than they were worth. Besides this, on the withdrawal of the rovers with their booty, the natives would probably have taken care to destroy or render useless these strongholds, which they certainly did not do, if any inference may be drawn from the state in which they exist at the present time. Others, again, have suggested that they were the final retreats of a population driven backwards towards the

sea; but unless the retreating crowd had also command of the sea, and boats at their service, they could be so easily starved out, even if supplied with water, that the shutting themselves up in such a *cul de sac* would be madness, especially in the case of the smaller works. A third and probably correct explanation is that they are the *oppida*, or fortified towns, of the inhabitants of the district. A few, perhaps, are somewhat too small and confined to accommodate even a moderate population; but this circumstance does not much affect the question as to their real history.

This question has been, to some extent, answered by the researches of M. Le Men, of Quimper, along that *terra incognita* of Finisterre, the coast-line to the south of Brest, terminating in the well known promontory of the Point du Raz. Here are found fortified headlands similar in character to the Pembrokeshire ones, but more extensive, and far more perfect. M. Le Men has contributed to the *Archæologia Cambrensis* a valuable and interesting account of one of the most important of these *oppida*, which, with the plan and view of it, will be found in the volume of 1870, p. 286. He had previously visited this work known as Castell Coz, or Old Castle, but found nothing that could throw light upon its origin and history, except some small fragments of pottery and flint chippings cast up by moles. A small grant from the General Council of the Department was made towards an examination of the work by M. Le Men, who, after fifteen days' digging, laid bare numerous houses and other buildings, with a vast quantity, amounting to some hundreds, of various stone implements, flint chips, etc., as described in his account. A few small bronze articles, one or two glass beads, and what appear to be the oxidised remains of two iron swords, were also discovered. Among them were several clay spindle-whorls or buttons exactly similar to those found by Mr. Stanley in the circular habitations of Ty Mawr, Holyhead, which were visited by the members during the Holyhead Meeting in 1870, when the large

collection of articles obtained from these cytiau, and deposited on the Stanley Tower, was examined. It is unnecessary to repeat what will be found in the account of Castle Coz referred to, but the conclusion is justly drawn by M. Le Men that it was a Gaulish town and destroyed by the Romans, who seem, from the large quantity of mutilated stone weapons and implements, to have carried on their work of destruction so effectively that the town was probably never reoccupied, and probably left much in the same state as when M. Le Men first visited it.

A similar and even larger work called *Castell Mur* or *Meur*, or Great Castle, exists in the adjoining commune of Cleden Cap-Sizun. This town occupies the extremity of a long headland, connected with the main land by a very narrow neck, both sides of which are precipitous rocks overhanging the sea. The entrance is protected by three strong entrenchments and an exterior raised work, which served the purpose of the mediæval barbican. Here the houses are clustered together even more thickly than at Castell Coz, extending some way down the precipitous slopes, occupying what must have been a very dangerous position. This work has not yet been explored, but the occupant of the nearest farm had collected in his yard a huge heap of stone hammers and other implements,—all of which he had dug up at different times from these early dwellings. Among them, however, was a small Roman millstone, as perfect as when first tooled. The whole internal space of this work was crammed full of these remains of houses, but arranged with a certain symmetry. The population must have exceeded that of Castle Coz, which M. Le Men puts at five hundred. Other smaller headlands of the same kind are to be found along the coast.

The well known headland of the *Pointe du Raz* is also fortified, but only with a wall which reached across to the precipices on either side, and partly down their faces. The configuration of the ground here did not

admit of arrangements like those of Castell Meur. They were confined to a single wall, against the inner sides of which had been built a row of dwellings or guard chambers, exactly similar to those built against the wall in Tre'r Ceiri, in Carnarvonshire. Erected against the exterior face of the wall were also large semicircular buildings as additional outer defences, between which was the only approach. The wall, however, and buildings inside and outside, have suffered much from time and man, but there are such ample remains that no doubt can exist as to the original arrangements. Within this wall no traces of houses exist, at least as far as we could make out on our visit in company with M. Le Men. The situation, as is well known, is exposed to the force of tremendous storms, and it is difficult to imagine human beings living there without some substantial shelter. There is a certain resemblance between this and the work on St. David's Head, except that in the latter case there was a strongly fortified position, within the space cut off by the entrenchment which extends right across the headland some hundred feet more inland. Several other fortified positions exist on the same coast, but they all point to the same conclusion of their being permanent towns. The peninsula of Kermorvan, near Le Conquet, to the north of Brest, contains also a town, in which the houses form streets, leading to a large oblong enclosure called a church. The entrance, however, to this work is fortified in a manner that is rather of an early mediæval than the more primitive style, but this part may be later than the town itself. That these headlands were towns is confirmed by Cæsar, whose description tallies exactly with them. It has been objected that in many of these works there is no sign of any water, or of there ever having been any. This is, no doubt, a difficulty; but the same difficulty occurs in inland earthworks. At Castell Coz there was and still is a good spring, but in Castell Meur, a more populous city, no indications of any such supply could be made out, and

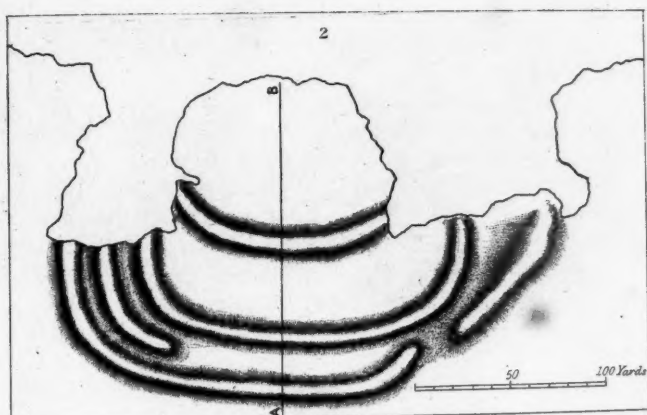
yet in this instance there can be no doubt of the existence of a population, so that the absence of water at the present time cannot be considered as conclusive. As long as access to the shore was possible, and this is almost invariably the case, an inexhaustible supply of shell fish was available, and if one may judge from the quantity of such remains found at Castell Coz, it was certainly extensively used. So also in the houses on Mr. Stanley's estate at Holyhead were found ample proof that periwinkles and other fish of the same kind were as popular then as they are still among the occupants of these islands, as well as with French and Breton peasants, who live near the coast. It is true that in Castell Coz the remains of other animal food were found mixed among the cinders on the fire places, but abundance of shells of eatable fish were also with them, so that as long as they could reach the beach the blockaded inhabitants could not be easily starved out.

Where the outline or general character of the coast did not admit of these simple but efficient works, it would be necessary to erect massive defences on the elevated ground nearest the sea, and hence no doubt the strong works of Caergybi at Holyhead, serving as the *arx* or citadel for the population below, who were protected in their front by strong lines of defence, and in the rear by the hill, and at the same time had access to a convenient landing place, not a frequent occurrence along that iron-bound coast. This fortified position, under the command of the strong work above, is but an extension of the more primitive oppidum of the headland. That the occupants of Holyhead mountain and Castell Coz were of the same race, as far as can be judged by their relics, seems extremely probable. In the same class may be placed the hill fortresses, or rather cities, of Tre'r Ceiri and Penttyrch in Carnarvonshire, and of Carn Goch in Carmarthenshire. These more inland residences, although no doubt erected and occupied by the same races as are assumed to have established themselves in the coast castles, are pro-

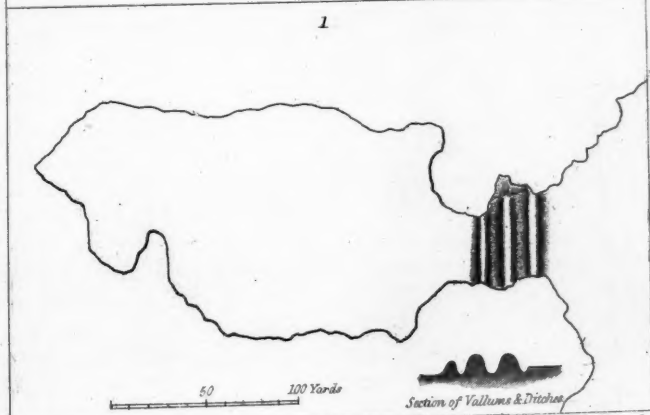
bably later in time, and could only have been built when the whole district was more under the control of the builders.

It may be more convenient to take the plates in the order they are numbered, without reference to the actual position of these castles, as they do not appear to have the least connection among themselves, in a strategic or any other point of view. We will commence, therefore, with No. 1, called Penrhyn Coch, or, as better known by the natives as Castell Coch. It is situated not far from the well known cromlech on the Longhouse estate. It may be also reached from Abercastle, where is also an isolated work of a somewhat similar kind. The narrowness of the neck of land which separates the headland, rendered the fortifying it with banks and ditches a comparatively easy matter, nor would it require a numerous force to keep off any number of enemies. There are no traces of any former habitations, but as the ground appears to have been grazed from time immemorial this is no proof that such may not be found under the present turf. The shape of this headland is like that of Castell Meur in Brittany, mentioned above; but varies in some important matters. Access to the sea was easy by the little creek to the south, the promontory lying north and south. Fenton does not make mention of this work, although he must have been near it when he visited the great cromlech of Longhouse.

No. 2. Pwll Caerog lies a few miles to the westward of Castell Coch, about five or six miles from St. David's, and is the name of a farm of which this small headland is a portion. Small, however, as it is, the labour bestowed on its defensive works shows that it was a situation of importance. It is enclosed on both sides by steep precipitous rocks, the earthworks being carried beyond them so as to preclude any approach in front. The entrance, if it can be called such, is a little towards the right, but there is no inner and corresponding opening. On the right side there are only two defensive



Pwll aerog-Pembroke.

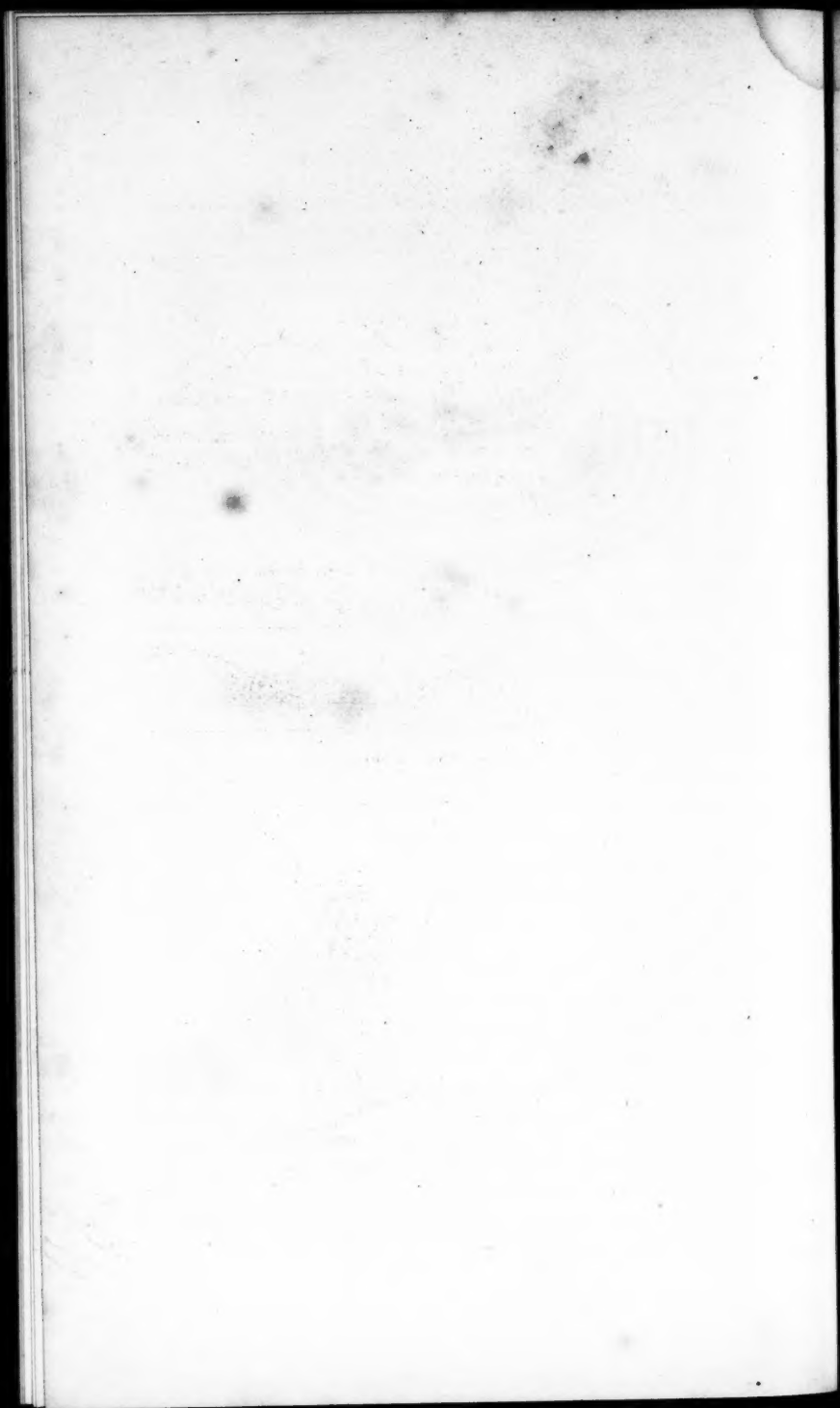


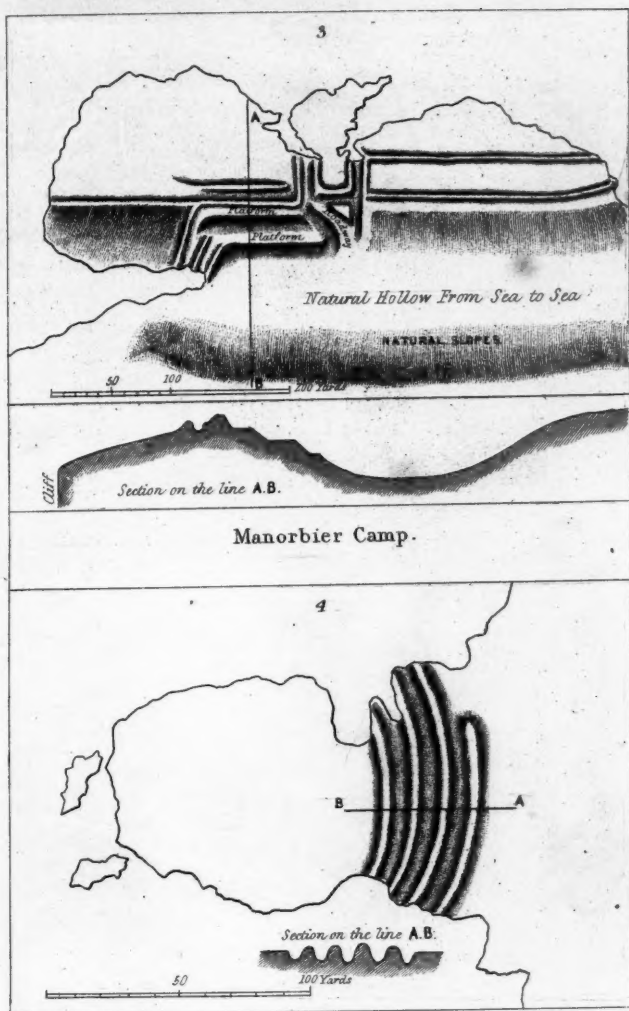
Penrhyncoeb-Pembroke.

L.T. Blight. Del^o

J.H. L. Knott. Sc.





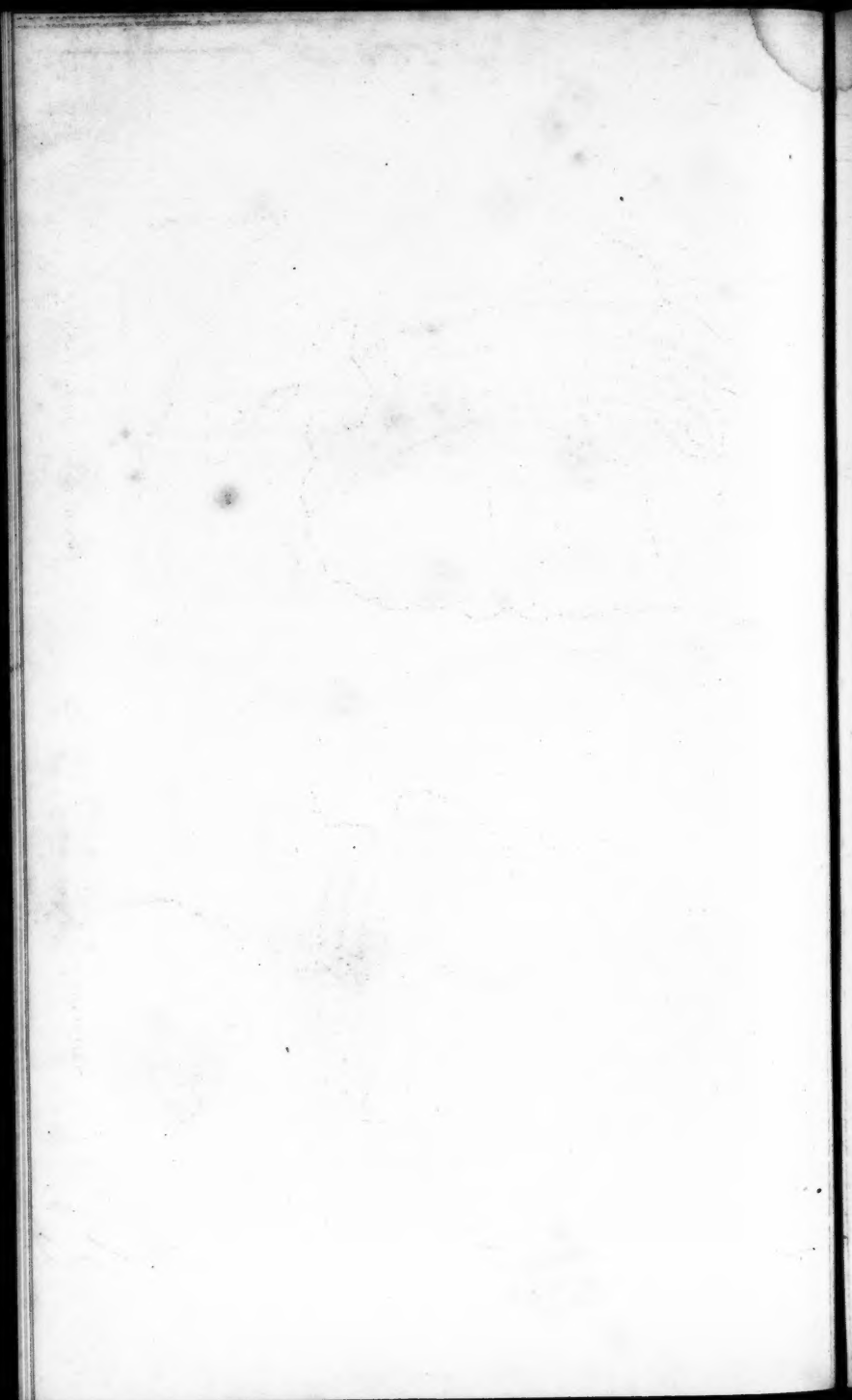


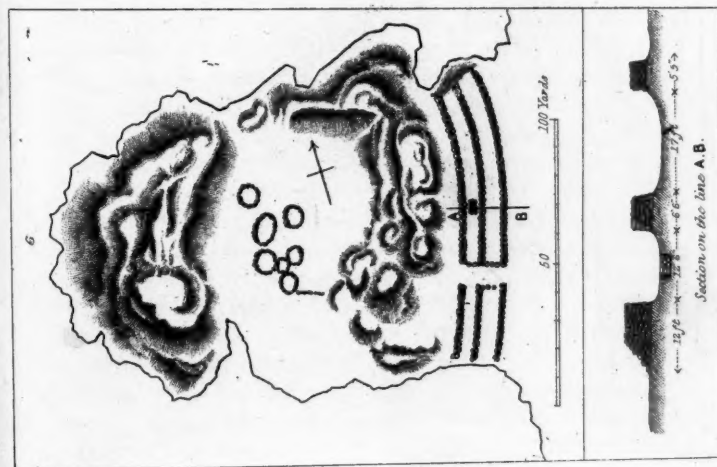
J.T. Blight, Del.

J.H. Le Kew, Sc.

Caer Fai—Pembrokeshire.

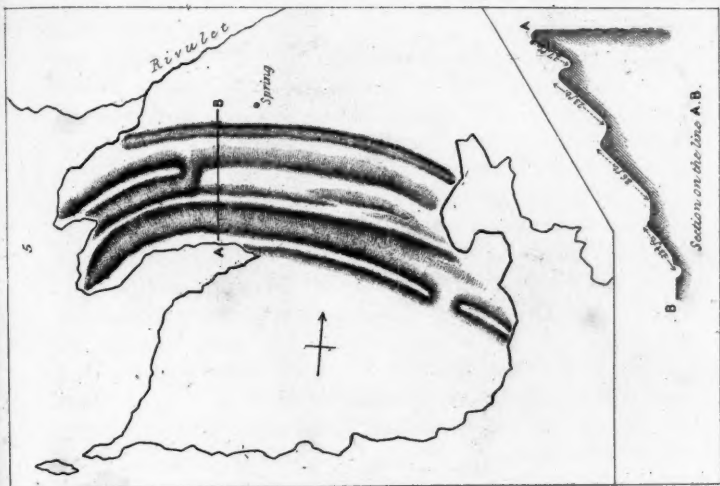






J.T. Blight D.S.

St Davids Head.



J.H. La Roux Sc.

Llanunwas - Pembroke shire.

lines, while on the opposite side there are four, in both cases exclusive of the inner one of all. The ground on the less defended side slopes almost perpendicularly downwards, so that any attack on that flank would be almost impossible. On the opposite side, the ground being more level, extra defensive works were required. There are two platforms, the outer and narrower one is 21 ft. broad, but the inner one varies from 30 to 20 ft. Beyond is the deep ditch and high vallum that protect what may be called the citadel of the work. The inhabitants must have been closely packed if they were numerous enough to man all these lines with sufficient forces; but probably in ordinary times the platforms were also thus occupied. It is known as Caerau (or the camps), as if the plural form denoted its double construction, in the opinion of the historians of St. David's (p. 37), who were the first to give any regular description of these fortified headlands. No signs of former dwellings are to be seen, although a few years ago some traces of them seem to have existed. Fenton does not seem to be aware of this work, as he does not allude to it when he visited the church of Llanrhian.

No. 3. Manorbier.—This castle, called *Old Castle* in the Ordnance map, has also been passed over by the Pembrokeshire historian, although so near the adjoining village and castle. It presents a peculiarity not noticed in other works along the coast, and it may be described somewhat loosely as consisting of a double headland, separated from the mainland and higher ground by a natural hollow which extends to the sea at both extremities. There is also a hollow road following the ravine which separates the two headlands, and extends down to the beach; so that in case access to the sea from the natural slope in front was rendered difficult or dangerous by an enemy in front, there was still left the narrow path running down the central gorge. The work lies nearly west and east, the eastern portion being the strongest fortified, as will be seen on referring to the plan. The western part was appa-

rently a kind of outwork rather than an integral part of the camp. It is protected by two strong banks running along the whole extent, with a cross-wall at the extremity, facing the ravine above mentioned. A corresponding wall on the opposite side also defends both the ravine and what may be considered the main body of the work eastward. This is protected by a single bank surmounting the precipitous side which reaches down to the sea; but beyond the part thus protected by the sea, three lines of earthworks and two narrow parapets render the defences on that side sufficiently strong. The inner one of these lines is continued to the roadway down the ravine, when it makes a turn, thus preventing any approach into the work on this side, or even down the ravine, the arrangements for the security of which will be easily understood on referring to the details. It will be also noticed that a second and weaker line is continued parallel to the vallum that lines the crest of the slope, but is only continued to less than half the distance. This appears to have been the original arrangement, and may be considered an additional precaution in case the second platform was at any time carried. In the part immediately behind this were evident traces of two rows of hut-circles; but, as in the preceding examples, the thick turf may by this time have obliterated them. Fenton has suggested that some of these cliff-castles were occupied by the early Norman invaders as furnishing communication by sea, that by land being dangerous, if not impracticable, from the hostility of the native population. If his conjecture is admitted as probable, this "old castle" of Manorbier may have been so used, and perhaps modified, before the neighbouring Norman one was in existence. There is no doubt that in some instances, both in this country and France, these coast castles have been occupied in mediæval times, but it seems very questionable whether this one was ever thus tenanted, and the probability is that there is no real difference between this work at Manorbier and the others here noticed, except

that the fortifying a double headland, and the character of the ground, have rendered a change of the more simple vallum and ditch necessary.

No. 4. *Caerfai*. This headland lies about two miles nearly south-east from the city of St. David, and was not visited by Fenton during his prolonged stay in the neighbourhood. In this instance, as in the headland on *Pwll Caerog* farm, the defences are carried completely across to the edge of the precipices on either side, so that access to the interior was impossible, except across the strong lines. As in the former instance, the outermost vallum terminates short of the precipice, as if such were the original entrance, although practically leading nowhere, and exposing an enemy to the weapons of the defenders mounted on the second vallum, which is of considerable breadth, and would enable a strong body of men to maintain an effective defence against superior numbers. A little creek, or rather two small ones, to the west, gave access to the interior, although the climbing up the sides of the rock would be a somewhat arduous feat to ordinary persons of the present time. As long as the outworks were not taken, these creeks were quite secured.

No. 5. About two miles to the east lies *Llanunwas*, near to which is another of these works, the arrangements of which slightly vary from the preceding ones, although they differ considerably in the length and steepness of the slopes, the faces of which vary from thirteen to twenty-six feet. The original entrance is on the same side as with the *Caerfai* and *Pwll Caerog* examples, but on referring to the engraving a kind of traverse on the right hand adds to the strength of the defence on that side. The innermost vallum but one is unusually large and extends to the end of the projecting rock overhanging the creek, the head of which is accidentally marked by A on the plan. As both the sides of this creek are precipitous, it would have been unnecessary to extend the banks so far, as far as the defence of the headland is concerned; but if this had

not been done, then the creek itself would have been exposed, whereas by prolonging the vallum to the extreme point of the rock it was unapproachable. That such was the intention of the engineers in this case seems evident, and indicates how much importance was attached to having complete command of these little bays or creeks. The approach to the interior was probably on the left hand, where a very narrow opening is left between the ends of the vallum and the precipice, and which is so narrow as to be easily closed in case of emergency. Towards the east is a gap, which has every appearance of the original entrance. Close to the outer vallum is a copious spring, and near it a small rivulet. It is situated on the estate of Llanunwas, the hospitable owner of which entertained Mr. Fenton, to which circumstance may be attributed the fact that it is mentioned in his *Tour*, p. 135. He of course calls it a retreat of Danish pirates, although he adds that from the nature of the remains it was probably "an establishment of more strength and permanency than their usual desultory visit of plunder might have required." In the centre of the interior in his time were two large stones, near which he dug, and found charcoal and other evidences of fire, near which spot he dug into a bed of limpet shells, "being, as he adds, the only food these ferocious rovers might have been able to procure on just landing." It is, however, much more probable that they are the relics of the primitive people who first established themselves here, having secured themselves against attack on the land side. Within the outer and second vallum there were to be seen, in Fenton's time, hollows, indicating the sites of houses. Such a situation, from its sheltered position, would be very desirable, and probably, if proper excavations were made, it would be found that these spaces were almost filled with such dwellings, though not sufficient to interfere with the defensive arrangements.

As noticed by the historians of St. David's, the nature of the rock, in this instance, is such as to be easily worn

away by the action of the waves, so that it is not easy to suggest what its original form was. They mention traces of a covered way and an entrance to the west; but this latter could only have led, under the lines of defence, to the proper entrance on the east side; so that in one sense it could hardly be called an entrance to the work at all.

No. 6. The fortified work on St. David's Head differs from the other ones, partly in having stone walls instead of earthen defences, and partly in having an advanced work reaching across the headland at some distance. This latter consisted of a single wall, now much destroyed. It could not, however, have been an important defence at any time, but it may have been a sufficient boundary for a settlement in time of peace, and who could on an emergency retreat within what may be called the citadel. There are numerous traces of a population having existed between these two lines, not the least important of which is the well known cromlech, already described in the Journal and elsewhere.

The so-called citadel is protected by three parallel strong walls, reaching across the narrowest part of the neck of land, the rocks at each extremity preventing any approach on either flank. In addition to this wall the ground behind it is so rocky and irregular as to serve as an additional protection, in case the walls were unequal to the task of keeping out the enemy. Beyond this irregular rocky surface the ground sinks into a kind of hollow basin, in which are the tolerably perfect remains of some of the dwellings, one of which was connected by a low wall, with the irregular ground above mentioned. There can be little question of there having been many more such dwellings than now remain. There is a small creek, available towards the west, but access to it was dangerous and difficult. A more easy connection with the head was by the present Porth Melgan, which could be easily reached from within the exterior work, protected by the now nearly ruined wall above mentioned. What supply of fresh water was

available here is uncertain. It is not impossible that sufficient reservoirs of rain water might have been established among the rocks.

The wall, in the engraving, is represented as in its original condition, it being at present but a loose line of stones. There are, however, on both sides so much of the original facing left perfect, under the loose mass of stones, that the breadth of the wall, if not the original height, is easily ascertained. The work is known locally as *Clawdd y Milwyr*, or the Warriors' Dyke.

There are other similar works along this coast, but enough may have been said to give some idea of their general character. They are certainly some of the earliest records of the former inhabitants of the district, much earlier than the days of Norse or Saxon rovers. It is possible that these piratical marauders may have occasionally found them useful. It is, however, very probable that had they been found so convenient to these rovers, and, therefore, so inconvenient to the peaceful inhabitants, they would have certainly not been left standing in all their strength as they do to the present time, but would have been effectually demolished by those who did not wish any more visits from these "ferocious" marauders.

The above plans were taken in the early part of 1866, so that it is not impossible some changes in them may have since occurred.

E. L. BARNWELL.

Obituary.

THOMAS STEPHENS.—At the comparatively early age of fifty-three, the author of the *Literature of the Kymry* has been called away from us. For some years past his health had been declining, but for the last five or six months he lay in a state of helpless prostration; the malady from which he suffered being paralysis, to which he succumbed on the 4th of January, 1875. Mr. Stephens was a Glamorganshire man by birth as well as residence, being a native of the beautiful Vale of Neath. He was born on the 12th of April, 1821, at Pont Nedd Fechan, a border village, partly in Glamorgan and partly in Breconshire; but his birthplace was on the Glamorgan-shire side. About the usual age he was sent to a school at Neath, conducted by the Rev. D. Davies, a Unitarian minister at that place, who was regarded as a good teacher and an able classical scholar. Mr. Stephens is stated to have remained in this school for two or three years; and this, it appears, was all the school education he ever received. Soon after leaving school he settled in business at Merthyr Tydvil, where he resided to the day of his death. His life was in no way eventful, and there is but little to record of him, excepting his literary labours.

Mr. Stephens first became generally known by the publication of the *Literature of the Kymry*, which caused a revolution in Welsh literary history; but though this was his principal work, it was far from being his only contribution to the literature to which it belongs, and to the general history and archæology of his native country. Most of his productions, as will be seen, were called forth by the Eisteddvodau; and it must be confessed that if that institution had oftener produced similar results, it would be well for both it and the country. His first success as a literary competitor dates from 1840, then under twenty years of age, when, at the Liverpool Eisteddvod, held in that year, the modest prize of £5 was awarded him for a *History of the Life and Times of Iestyn ab Gwrgant, the last native Lord of Glamorgan*. This, it has been remarked by a writer of a sketch of his life given in the Glamorganshire papers, was his first appearance in the literary tournaments of his country, and with remarkable ability and perseverance he continued his course, shrinking from no subject connected with Wales and its literature, and faltering not even when he came into stern collision with some of the leading archæological scholars of the time. In 1841 he obtained a prize of £10 at the Abergavenny Eisteddvod for a *History of Remarkable Places in the County of Cardigan*. In 1845, at the Eisteddvod held at the same place, a prize of £5 was awarded to him on the *Heraldic Poetry of Wales*. In 1848, at Abergavenny, a prize of £25 was offered in the name of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, for an

essay on *The Literature of Wales during the twelfth and succeeding centuries*. On this subject the late Rev. Thomas Price (Carnhuanawc), author of *Hanes Cymru*, and other learned works, was a rival competitor; but the late Archdeacon Williams, who acted as adjudicator, had no difficulty to decide as to whom the prize should be awarded. This truly valuable essay was in the following year published at Llandovery, under the designation of *The Literature of the Kymry*, forming an octavo volume of upwards of five hundred pages, which at once established the author's reputation, not only in his own country, but among continental scholars, and which some years afterwards was translated into German by Professor Albert Schulz, of Magdeburg. At the same Eisteddvod he obtained another prize, value £5, for the *History of Caerphilly Castle*. In 1850, at the Rhuddlan Eisteddvod, three prizes were awarded him: 1. For an essay on *The Advantages of Resident Gentry*. 2. *A Biographical Account of Eminent Welshmen since the Accession of the House of Tudor*. 3. *A Summary of the History of Wales*. In 1851 he received a prize of £10 at Cardiff for a *History of Cardiff*; in 1852, at Port Madoc, £20 for an essay on *The Character of the Working Men of Wales as compared with those of England, Ireland, and Scotland*. At the Eisteddvod held at Abergavenny in 1855 he won three prizes: 1. A prize of £20 for an essay on *Names of Places designated from remarkable Events*. 2. £30 for a *History of the Welsh Bards*; and 3. £70, awarded by Baron Bunsen, for an essay on the *History of Trial by Jury in Wales*. In 1856 the Merthyr Cymmrodorion Society gave him £10 for a Welsh essay *Ar Sefyllfa Wareiddiol y Cymry* (on the civilised state of the Welsh people), which was afterwards published in the Welsh quarterly journal, *Y Traethodydd*. In 1858, at a Cardiff Temperance Eisteddvod, he was awarded £10 and a medal value £5, for another Welsh essay, *Ar Lenyddiaeth, Moesoldeb, a Chrefydd y Cymry mewn cymhariaeth â Chenedloedd cyfagos* (on the literature, morality, and religion of the Welsh as compared with neighbouring nations). The history of his last competency essay is somewhat remarkable, and reflects but little credit on some of the so-called patriotic conductors of the Eisteddvodau. In 1858 the promoters of the Llangollen Eisteddvod offered a prize of £20 and a medal for an essay on the *Discovery of America by Prince Madog ab Owain Gwynedd*. Mr. Stephens competed, and the adjudicators decided in his favour; but one of the secretaries, who was also a competitor on the same subject, ignoring the functions of the judges, disinterestedly kept the prize to himself and modestly wore the medal! This able and convincing essay the author afterwards translated in an abridged form into Welsh, and published in the *Brython* literary journal.

This bare list of essays, for most of which he received very moderate prizes, is somewhat long, but it by no means comprises all the productions of Mr. Stephens' active and well directed pen. He contributed to many of the Welsh magazines besides those already mentioned; and the volumes of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, as our readers are well aware, are enriched with many of his valuable con-

tributions, the last being his paper on *Coelbren y Beirdd*, which appeared in the July number, 1872. He had intended writing other papers for the same pages on the *Chair of Glamorgan*, *Hu Gadarn*, and similar subjects; but his health failed, and the pen was laid aside for ever.

Mr. Stephens was the personal friend of many eminent literary men in France and Germany, and had a large circle of distinguished scholars in the United Kingdom who did not hesitate to acknowledge their obligations to him.

JOHN COLBY.—We regret to record the death of John Colby, Esq., of Ffynnonau, in the county of Pembroke, who was for many years a member of the Cambrian Archæological Association. His death will be extensively felt in the southern parts of the Principality, where his kindness of heart and great liberality were well known. Mr. Colby died on the 6th of June last.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS.

PARC Y MEIRCH.

SIR,—As the discovery at Parc y Meirch, alluded to in the October number, p. 338, is one of much interest, and deserves to be recorded in the pages of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, I venture to forward the following notice, as given in the *Archæologia*, lxiii, pp. 556, 557.

Yours truly,

D. R. T.

March 26, 1868. H. R. Hughes, Esq., of Kinmel Park, Denbighshire, exhibited a collection of bronze ornaments, the most typical of which will be found figured in Plate xxxvii. Mr. Hughes, in a letter to A. W. Franks, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following notes as to the discovery:

The bronze ornaments were found in a bed of broken limestone mixed with soil, at the foot of a crag which forms part of a hill called Parc y Meirch (*Anglicè*, the Park of the Horses), situated in Denbighshire, on the Kinmel estate, about two miles south-east of Abergel. They were lying all together, at a depth of about three feet below the surface, under the roots of an old ash-tree. There are no large stones on the spot to indicate a cairn, but small bits of rotten bone are found mixed up with the soil. A jawbone was found in another part of the same bed of broken stone, which extends for about one hundred yards along the base of the crag; and in some places is of considerable depth, say thirty feet. Within the last three weeks many more bones have come to light, also fragments of skulls, and a portion of another lower jawbone with three teeth in it; and the workmen tell me that they are constantly finding bones which crumble to dust as soon as they touch them.

On the top of the hill are traces of a camp, famous in Welsh history as the place where Owen Gwynedd entrenched himself, and opposed a successful resistance to the further progress of Henry II into Wales. The names of some of the adjacent fields suggest a military occupation, and in one of them the accompanying arrow-head was ploughed up.

The following description of the relics has been furnished by Mr. Franks: "The objects exhibited by Mr. Hughes consist of about ninety specimens, which may be divided into the following classes:

"1. A singular object (fig. 1)¹ consisting of three pairs of irregular oval plates with loops, through which is passed a bar of the same metal. The loops show marks of wear, and the whole was probably a jingling ornament to be attached to horse-harness. Objects of the same nature have been found in Denmark with bridle-bits, and are engraved in Madsen, *Afbildninger af Danske Oldsager*, and in Worsaae, *Nordiske Oldsager, Broncealderen*, fig. 266.

"2. Double rings, or *bullæ* (fig. 2), cast hollow. To the inner one has been attached a loop which fitted into a hole in the outer ring. There were portions of nine specimens of this description.

"3. A reel-shaped object (fig. 3) with a long oval slit. It may be compared with the bone objects discovered in the cave near Settle (see Roach Smith, *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. i, Pl. xxx, fig. 2), and the bronze objects from Polden Hill (see *Archæologia*, vol. xiv, Pl. xx, fig. 6). The exact use of these objects has not been hitherto ascertained.

"4. Portion of a buckle (fig. 4), somewhat of a late Celtic type. A stone mould for casting such objects has been discovered in Cornwall, and is preserved in the Museum of Practical Geology in Jermyn Street.

"5. Rings, probably for straps (figs. 5-7). Of these there are three varieties.

"6. Slides; also probably used for straps (figs. 8-14). They are of various widths, and forty-two specimens were discovered.

"7. Hollow rings (fig. 15), of which twelve were found, all of the same size.

"8. Buttons or studs (figs. 16-19) with concentric raised circles. Eighteen of these have been preserved, of various dimensions. They resemble somewhat the buttons discovered at Llangwyllog in Anglesea, now preserved in the British Museum (see *Archæological Journal*, xxii, 74, and *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 3rd Series, xii, 97). Buttons of a like description have been found, with a hoard of bronze implements, in Reach Fen, Burwell, Cambridgeshire, now in the collection of John Evans, Esq., F.S.A.

"From the general appearance of the specimens exhibited by Mr. Hughes, it may be conjectured that they formed part of the trappings of a horse. As to their age, the similarity of fig. 1 to Danish objects which are referred to the later part of the Bronze period, and the connection (somewhat less direct) between the buttons (figs. 16-19) and the specimens alluded to above, would seem to indicate their age as the close of the Bronze period in England. Further discoveries may, however, throw more complete light on this point. There is nothing distinctly Roman or late Celtic in the ornamentation.

"A barbarous imitation of a coin of Claudius Gothicus, which Mr. Hughes has also exhibited, is said to have been found on the site of the camp on the hill."

¹ These numbers refer to the plate which accompanies the description in the *Archæologia*, and on which nineteen of the relics are figured.

ENGLISH NOTIONS OF WELSH GEOGRAPHY.

SIR,—In or about 1785, there was published a thick folio, purporting to be an historical description of the antiquities of England and Wales. It was published "under the inspection of Henry Boswell, Esq., F.A.R.S., assisted by Robert Hamilton, LL.D., and other ingenious gentlemen, in different parts of the kingdom, celebrated for their laborious researches in the pleasing studies of English antiquities."

What F.A.R.S. denotes I am not aware, but it is certainly not any guarantee for the topographical knowledge of Mr. Boswell and his ingenious fellow labourer. The pages are not numbered, but plate 9 gives indifferent views of Haverford West Priory and Neath Castle. Of the former it is stated, "Some have placed Haverford West in the county of Pembroke, but we take all our accounts from the best authorities." So these learned gentlemen state that Haverford West is in Radnorshire.

Of Neath Castle it is said, "Some have improperly placed Neath in Glamorganshire." So Neath is also transferred to Radnorshire, and the plate is accordingly headed *Radnorshire*.

Why Radnorshire should be thus selected as the depository of antiquities of dubious locality is singular, and can only be explained by the unjustifiable suggestion that a century ago that country was such a *terra ignota*, that few could tell what was or what was not to be found in it. But, however this may be, there is not the smallest question as to the gross ignorance, to say nothing of the impudence of these ingenious gentlemen, that is, if they are answerable for this production. I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

INDIGNANS.

HOLT CASTLE.

SIR,—In the account of the meeting at Wrexham there is a passing notice of Holt Castle, in Denbighland, and it may be interesting to the Society to have a short description of the drawings of Holt, which are preserved in the British Museum, and of which I have to-day taken copies by the kind aid of R. H. Major, Esq., the head of the Map Department. There are four elevations of Holt or Lyon Castle, one a pen and ink sketch, the second in colour; and since the tincture here is red, I presume the castle was built of red sandstone, part of which may have been obtained out of the moat, which is hewn out of the rock. The third drawing was also in pen and ink, quite small, and on the same sheet of paper as many other drawings intended to give an idea of objects of interest on divers great routes through England. The fourth was an old print out of the king's library, giving the remains of the castle, apparently consisting of pieces of a round tower, and another building with an archway, together with fragments of other buildings surrounding the central mound.

Castell Llew, Lyon's Castle, or Holt Castle, for it is designated by all three names, was formerly in the possession of the first royal tribe, and descended from Howel ab Dafydd of Holt to his son Meredydd, whose son, Robert of Holt, left an heiress, Angharad, the wife of Ithel Vychan, whose grandson, John ab Cynric, was also of Holt. His son Richard was also of Holt, and married Margaret, the daughter of Llewelyn Vychan of Mold, and he was the first to bear the name of Jones, *i. e.* ab John. William Jones, the son of Richard Jones of Holt, was of Chilton, near Shrewsbury, and my ancestor. Such is the Welsh history of Holt. The English side of the case is as follows: John, Earl of Warren, seized upon this as upon other properties of the British, and upon the mound of the old castle he commenced a building in the usual style of Edward I's reign, the peculiarity being that it was pentagonal, and each angle embellished with a round tower. His son finished the castle. The mound on which it is built has been supposed to have been of Roman work, and the dry moat which surrounded it is fifty feet deep under the drawbridge. In this moat was built a tower between the mainland and the castle, with a drawbridge on either side, and there was also an entrance tower and gateway on the mainland. The side of the pentagon wherein was the entrance faced due north. It is a curious fact that the two sketches of the castle differ considerably, and I am inclined to think the one made by the deputy surveyor (John Norden) in 1620, less accurate than the other, and even the two ground plans differ as to the tower, which is at the angle of the pentagon, facing the entrance. The one which I prefer, making it round like the others, that of the deputy surveyor makes the tower square; but in the former, the round tower at the eastern angle of the pentagon has a square projection which forms the chapel. The interior courtyard measured 51 ft. on each side, and the width between the interior and exterior walls was about 22 ft., the chapel was 15 ft. long and 12 ft. broad; the moat was 20 yards broad, and in some places more. The courtyard in the interior was above the level of the lower set of rooms, so that there were only two stories above it to the battlements, and in three of its corners were turrets with winding staircases. The well house was to the left of the entrance, and underneath the tower, opposite the entrance, was a vault with a secret entrance towards the river Dee, which flows on that side. In the grounds adjacent to the castle was an old pentagonal dove house and several buildings for stables, etc., also a garden: on the other side was a piece of ground used for sports and bull-baiting, and beyond this was the little park which in the time of Henry VIII was well stocked with deer.

The plan and elevation made by the deputy surveyor for Prince Charles was evidently intended chiefly to show what amount of lead and building material there was in case it should be wanted, and I may mention that he states that the whole of the roof and of the towers were covered with lead. The name of Lion Castle would seem to have probably arisen from a large entablature over the en-

trance gateway, whereon is inscribed a lion passant guardant, which are the arms of the first royal tribe, and are supposed to have been the original arms of the family of Chilton, but are not the arms of Warren who bore chequy.

The difficulty of the intervening tower in the moat, which would naturally hide the entrance gateway, is overcome by the deputy surveyor, by taking a bird's eye view of the subject, while in the older sketch it is drawn so diminutively that it does not come above the doorstep of the entrance.

In finishing this letter I must add my testimony to the kind attention which I received at the Museum, and am

Your obedient servant,

HENRY F. J. JONES.

76, Abingdon Road, Kensington, W.

ROMAN MASONRY AT ST. TUDNO'S CHURCH ON THE GREAT ORME'S HEAD.

SIR,—During the examination of the ruins of Caergwrle Castle, by the Cambrian Archæological Association, on the occasion of the meeting at Wrexham, a striking resemblance was remarked by one of the party in the Roman character of the masonry to that in a portion of the north wall of the recently restored Church of St. Tudno's. I have since had an opportunity of visiting the latter, while the former remained freshly impressed on my memory, and, sceptical as my anticipations may have been, found the observation fully confirmed. The Roman character of the masonry, on that portion of the north wall which extends from the junction of the projecting porch with the main building to nearly its centre, appears even more strongly marked than at Caergwrle. At St. Tudno's, the masonry is laid in regular courses or sections, about twenty in number, each layer of large stones being separated by intervening layers of small, thin, flat stones. These last are somewhat irregular in number, generally three or four, but sometimes as many as five, in spots where the insertion of an extra one might be necessitated by the varying shape or size of the underlying large stones. A little below the only window on that side of the building, three of the uppermost of these thin layers of stones are of a red colour, resembling that of Roman tiles, but actually, I was told, similar to those found frequently in the neighbouring quarries. The window itself is within a circular arch of an exceedingly rude description, formed at the top of two stones, united obliquely towards the centre. The sides consist, the one of four (two large and two small) upright stones, the other of two only, some of them of millstone grit, others of a light coloured stone, of which some of the thin layers also are composed. This (the Roman) portion of the wall is distinguishable from the rest by a break-line, so to speak, which was rebuilt, as I was informed on the spot, about a hundred and eighty years ago.

Inside the church is a circular stone font, having on it a carved pattern of apparently very ancient character, with a kind of tooth-shaped scallop round the rim. There are also the remains of a rood screen, two beautiful floriated crosses, and a very substantial oak roof, traditionally said to have been brought from Gogarth Abbey, on the Conway side of the hill. Yours truly,

H. W. L.

WELSH TECHNICAL TERMS.

SIR,—There are many terms connected with trades and occupations, in use among the Welsh, which have not been chronicled. As examples I beg to present the following, hoping that others will notice and register similar terms which they may hear.

I. SHEEP-MARKS.

1. *Bwlch plyg* (folded notch).—This is produced by folding a certain part of the ear, and cutting off with the shears the part thus folded; the notch will consequently be in the form of an angle. When it is on the upper edge of the ear, it is called *bwlch plyg oddi arnodd*; when on the lower edge, it is called *bwlch plyg oddi tanodd*; when the point of the ear is cut off, and the same notch made in the mutilated part, it is called *canwar*. In some parts of Wales, especially in the South, *bwlch plyg* is called *gwenmol*, in whatever portion of the ear it is cut.

2. *Bwlch tri thoriad* (three-cut notch) is produced by forming with the shears two parallel slits, and then cutting off the intermediate tongue. This, like the last, may be above, below, or at the point of the ear. When it is at the point it is called *piafforch* (pitchfork); but when the point of the ear is previously cut off, it is called *fforchio* (to fork).

3. *Ysgiwio* (skew).—This term means merely cutting off, slantwise, the tip of the ear, and is varied, like the two already named, in being *oddi arnodd* or *oddi tanodd*; and sometimes is accompanied with a slit inward, which is called *holli i'r ysgiw*.

4. *Carrai* (thong) is produced by slitting the tip of the ear, and cutting off one side, which may be either the upper or the lower side, and is accordingly *carrai oddi arnodd* or *carrai oddi tanodd*. When the point of the ear is previously cut off, the mark is called *ystwmp* (stump); and when two parallel slits are made after cutting off the tip, and both outward thongs cut, the mark is called *corn pieyn* (the horn or ear of a piggin). This is called *ystwb* in some districts. When the three slits are made, and the thongs left, the mark is called *tair carrai* (three thongs).

5. *Cellod* or *Uellod* (*cyllellawd*?) This is a slit near the root of the ear, cut obliquely with a knife, and running from the direction of the tip of the ear inwards. It is sometimes called *bwlch gwellaif* (shear notch).

6. *Dyrnod cyllell* (knife stroke). This is the same as the last, but

slanting in the opposite direction. It is always produced with a knife from below, and cannot be easily done with the shears, as the shoulder of the sheep is in the way.

7. *Bwlch clicied* (latch notch). This is produced with the shears, by slitting at right angles, and then obliquely, so that a triangular piece is cut off, which will leave a notch similar in form to a wooden latch receiver.

8. *Tull* (hole). This is punched in different parts of the ear.

The above marks were once universally used throughout Wales. No other more superficial marks would have answered the purpose, as the Welsh sheep are half wild, and are left in the mountains to take care of themselves a great part of the year; but it must be admitted that the process of marking the lambs in the fashion described must be very cruel, especially in some instances. The *ysgiw* admits of much variation in the size of the part cut off, and I have heard that some farms leave but little of the ear uncropped, and I was told of an old farmer in Merionethshire who cut off both ears; but he was a thief, and had adopted that cruel and barbarous mark as a means of obliterating the marks of his neighbours from the sheep he stole. It is pleasant to understand that the custom of mutilating the sheep's ears is gradually dying out in South Wales, and no doubt it will be done away with in North Wales to a great extent in the course of time, and under the altered state of our country. Perhaps the *nod gwlan* (wool mark) will be considered sufficient, without the *nod clust* (ear mark), although both now go together.

There are different kinds of wool marks again; but the system is not so extensive or so well defined and technical as the ear marks. Wool marks are of three or four classes: 1, *nod pits* (pitch mark).

2. *Nod coch* (red mark.) 3. *Nod glas* (blue mark). All these must be renewed after the yearly shearing.

1. *Nod pits*. This consists generally of the initials of the owner's name affixed to different parts of the body with boiling pitch. It sometimes, however, consists of a pattern or symbol, such as a circle or triangle, with other figures inscribed.

2. *Nod coch*. This I believe is of two kinds, either *nod coch* (ruddle), or red lead mixed with linseed oil like common paint. *Nod coch* is generally plastered on certain parts of the wool, but red lead is used to draw patterns.

3. *Nod glas*. This is in reality black, as it is composed of lamp black mixed with linseed oil, but is technically called blue, perhaps because this last is considered to be a stronger contrast to the red. Tar is used in a similar manner to the *nod coch*.

With the red lead and the lamp black different patterns are produced, as already remarked.

1. *Cleddyf* (sword) is a stripe in red or black following the rib from the shoulder to the flank.

2. *Ebill* (auger), a red or black stripe across the small of the back, and a black or red stripe from it to the tail. There is a variation of this when the stripe across the back is an arc of a circle, which, I believe, is in some places called *bwa* (bow).

3. *Ystrodur* (packsaddle) consists of two parallel stripes across the back, terminating about midway down the sides, and the ends connected by a horizontal line on each side. It is evident that this admits of great variation in respect to the colours used, and the way in which they may be disposed.

4. *Gefail bedoli* (pincers) is a cross with two short and two long arms.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

J. PETER.

Archæological Notes and Queries.

Answer to Query 33 (v, 339).—EXTINCT CHURCHES IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.—The following notes may be of service to "Demetian."

Llaniau.—Is not *Llansoy* a more probable conjecture, owing to its involving a less violent change than *Cwm Iau*, or, as it is now more generally pronounced, *Cwm Yoy*? *Llansoy* itself is a corruption of *Llan Tissoi* or *Tysoi*, and was presented by Cynhagen or Cynog (patron saint of the adjacent ruined church of *Llangynog*) to the see of Llandaff (*Liber Landavensis*, 437). Prof. Rees places it in his list; but he appears to have been unacquainted with the name of its patron saint. The village is situated four or five miles east by north from the town of Usk.

Meiryn.—There is a village named *Maerun* mentioned in the *Liber Landavensis*, p. 441, as granted to the see of Llandaff. It was evidently situated on the sea-coast, between the rivers Usk and Elerch, its boundary being "to the Spotted Stone, to the Dike, to the Pillou (Pyllan) Bechain, to the Diblais (Dulais), to the Trawsgwern, along it to the head of the black swamp above Edelbiw, along the dike to the sea."

Carn was probably the chapel in the valley of the *Carn*, which also gives its name to the modern colliery village of *Abercarn*. *Treficarn Pont* was granted by Llywarch ab Cadwgan "in alms" to the Bishop of Llandaff (*Lib. Land.*, 480). The old chapel has been converted to a farmhouse; but its name is preserved in Chapel Farm and Chapel Bridge Station. Just below *Abercarn*, according to Mr. Wakeman (*Supplementary Notes to the Liber Landavensis*, p. 16), is a bridge called *Pont y Mynachlawg*. In the neighbouring parish of Henllys is a place called *Craig Llywarch*, probably from the donor of this place. In the adjoining parish of Llantarnam (*Llanfihangel Glan Torfaen*) are two ruined chapels mentioned in the *Lib. Land.* The one on p. 471 is called "*St. Tylull*,"—at present known as *St. Dials*, the ruins having been removed to repair farm-buildings; the other on p. 531, where the boundaries clearly indicate the parish of Llantarnam. But the names do not agree, that of the grant being *Llansanffread*, while about two miles to the west of *St. Dials* are the ruins of a chapel known as *Llandervil*,¹ a name which does not occur in the index to the *Lib. Land.*

¹ Prof. Rees mentions it (p. 342) as a chapel belonging to Basaleg.

Llanrhyddol is probably *Llanrothol* (Lann ridol, *Lib. Land.*, 547), on the Herefordshire side of the Mynwy, two and a half miles north by west from Monmouth. It is given by Prof. Rees in his list of Herefordshire churches, but the patron saint is omitted.

According to a note on p. 411 of the *Lib. Land.*, the church at *Dewstow* was *Llanddewi Fach*; so that at one time there were two churches of that name in Monmouthshire. The other is situated about five miles to the south-west of Pontypool.

Llanwinny, now the name of a farm in the parish of Llangofen, was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Gwenny, who had another chapel, *Llandevenuey*, near Magor, also destroyed, dedicated to him.

Llanfair is now a farm in the parish Llanishen or Llanisan. Is it to be identified with *Llanmeirpenrhos* of *Lib. Land.*, p. 571?

Llanardil is in the parish of Llandenny, on the right bank of the brook Olway or Olwy (*Ilgin* of the grant), about four miles and a half north-east of the town of Usk. It was granted by King Ithael to Oudoceus, Bishop of Llandaff and his successors. (*Lib. Land.*, p. 403, and is mentioned also in p. 443 of the same work.)

Runston.—This ruined church is not mentioned by Professor Rees. Its remains occupy the summit of a low hill, about a mile to the north of the village of Crick, and about a mile and a half to the north-east of Caerwent. An account of it from the pens of Mr. Octavius Morgan and the late Mr. Wakeman appeared in the *Transactions of Monmouthshire and Caerleon Antiquarian Association* for 1858, pp. 5-10.

St. Neveyn.—In the hamlet of Crick there was a chapel dedicated to this saint, which does not appear to have been known to Professor Rees (*Ibid.*, p. 9).

Llandeud (or *Llandeudaud*), *Llanbedr*, and a chapel dedicated to *St. John the Baptist in the Wilderness*, the two former mentioned by Professor Rees, form a group of three ruined little churches or chapels, in the space of about a mile, situated a little to the north of the village of Llanmartin (*Ibid.*, p. 32). "This district was at one period thickly studded with similar little churches or chapels, of which for the most part there are no remains. About half a mile south-east of Llandeudaud is a place called the Chapel in Penhow, where from the name we may suppose there was such an edifice. At Cats Ash stood the *Chapel of St. Currig*, the east window of which may still be seen in the pine end of the barn by the road side. Another at *St. Alban's*, and again another at *St. Julian's*" (*Ibid.*, p. 32). Professor Rees gives the latter as a chapel attached to Caerleon.

Merthyr Gerin, the chapel of *Gerin* or *Gerwyn*, "stood near the farm house, at the Upper Grange, in Magor, but is now destroyed." (*Lives of the Cambro-British Saints*, p. 607).

Llan-awstl was an oratory or chapel of Hawystl, in the parish of Machen (*Ibid.*, 607). Compare this with the statement in *Welsh Saints*, p. 152.

Capel Newydd, on the mountain near Blaenafon, is rapidly falling

into ruins, and will soon be enrolled among the extinct chapels of the county.

A bad habit has been prevalent in the county of corrupting *Glan* into *Lan*, as in the names *Lantarnam* (Llanfihangel Glan Torfaen), *Lan y mynach* (for Glan y Mynach), *Llan Olway*, *Llan y Pill*, *Llan llecha*, etc., which may at some future time mislead people into thinking these to be sites of ruined churches or chapels.

H.

Miscellaneous Notices.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The meeting of the Association for 1875 will be held at Carmarthen, under the presidency of the Right Rev. W. Basil Jones, D.D., Bishop of St. David's. Further particulars as to time and arrangements will be given in a future number.

THE POWYSLAND MUSEUM.—The museum and library which have been formed in the town of Welshpool, for the use of the Powysland Club, were formally opened on the 5th of October last. The building consists of a wide entrance porch, lighted by a small Gothic window, and leading into the museum, which is a spacious apartment, forty-two feet six inches long, twenty-six feet wide, and twenty-seven feet in height to the ridge of the roof, from which it is lighted, the walls being purposely left unbroken for the reception of wall cases and the exhibition of works of antiquarian interest. The roof, internally, is open-timbered, and plastered under the spars, the walls being coloured a light grey tint, and the fittings being painted a dead black or ebonite colour, to display fully the objects of interest they contain. The exterior of the building is Gothic in style, and built entirely of light yellow brick, and the external door of oak, with hinges, etc. The tympanum, in the centre of the front arcade, contains an admirably carved representation, by Norbury of Liverpool, of the arms of the club, with the words "Powysland Club and Library" upon a scroll and ribbon. This elaborate sculpture was presented by Mrs. Morris C. Jones. It is intended, when funds permit, to erect an additional room on the east of the present front. The works have been carried out under the direction of David Walker, Esq., the honorary architect, by Mr. Edward Williams, of Newton, and the total cost (exclusive of fittings) will amount to about £480 or £490. It is but simple justice to add that Mr. Morris C. Jones, the founder and one of the honorary secretaries of the club, was the moving spirit in the whole transaction.

A classified list of articles presented to the museum and library, with the names of the donors, will be found appended to the last instalment of the *Collections Historical and Archæological relating to Montgomeryshire*, to which we are indebted for most of the preceding particulars.

LLANDDEW CHURCH.—The parish church of Llanddew, near Brecon, of which some account was given in our volume for 1873, is about to undergo restoration. The greater part of the building is now in ruins; the chancel, transepts, and tower having for some time been shut off from the rest of the fabric as being unfit and unsafe for divine service; and it is much feared that before long the whole of the building will have to be closed from the same cause. Under these circumstances the vicar (Rev. J. Lane Davies) and churchwarden have determined upon making every effort to remedy this lamentable state of things, and appeal to the public, interested in such matters, for contributions to the restoration fund, the estimated cost being about £1,500. We trust that the appeal will be liberally responded to, and that the church will be restored in a manner worthy of its past history. Mr. E. A. Freeman, in his description of this church, in one of the volumes of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, as we are reminded by the promoters' circular, makes the following observation respecting it: "The long chancel with its three lancets on each side; its eastern triplet; its trefoil-headed priest's door, is unsurpassed for the combination of perfect plainness with perfect excellence."

THE GRAVE OF ST. PATRICK.—Mr. Berry Ffennell, writing in *Land and Water*, says:—"One matter which I think will impress most strangers with a feeling of disappointed surprise is a visit to the cathedral city of Downpatrick. It is neither the city itself nor the fine substantial cathedral on the hill that evokes this feeling. They are well enough, trim, thriving, comfortable looking on the whole, and need not fear comparison with other cathedrals or cathedral cities of Ireland. But something more than disappointment, something like indignant surprise, takes possession of one on being led up to what is said to be held sacred as the grave of St. Patrick, and which as such is visited, I am told, by multitudes of American strangers every year. It lies in the highest and most central position in the otherwise decently kept churchyard surrounding Downpatrick Cathedral, and is the one spot of earth in the whole place that appears given up to complete neglect and desecration. Around are graves and gravestones, ancient and modern, all well-ordered and neatly kept, some showing the recent touch of hands directed by loving care, while the one which strangers would have expected to find most honoured and revered is the only dishonoured grave among them all. The unsightly-looking hole, unmarked by cross or slab, now half filled with loose rubble of broken bricks, stones, and earth, is a disgrace to the people of Down, who, be they Protestants or Papists, in that they claim to be Christians, have an equal right to honour the resting place of this faithful, fearless preacher of Christianity, who was the first to bring the Gospel of Truth into Ireland, the first to introduce the dawn of civilisation among her then wholly barbarous princes and people, and whose feet first touched the Irish soil upon the shores of the County Down.

I shall feel proud indeed if these observations will lead any one belonging to the neighbourhood or the county to take some interest in this matter."

MR. R. ROLT BRASH, a name familiar to readers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, has just brought out, in a handsome quarto volume, *The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland* to the close of the twelfth century, accompanied by interesting historical and antiquarian notices of the numerous ancient remains of that period, and illustrated by fifty-five plates. We hope to be able to give in a future number some further account of this important work. The London publishers are Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall and Co.

THE CORNISH LANGUAGE.—The *Academy* states:—"In a MS. entitled *Synodalia* (numbered cxxi) in Corpus Christi Library, Cambridge, are certain articles, proposed to convocation, but not passed, for church government. The last one refers to fines to be inflicted on parents whose children could not say the Catechism; and the last paragraph thereof runs thus: 'Item, That it may be lawfull for such Welsh or Cornish children as can speake no English to learne the premises in the Welsh tongue or Cornish language.' The date is *circ.* 1560, and our extract is taken from a copy in Egerton MS. 2350, in the British Museum. It seems to show that the Cornish language was more used than one would have thought at the time referred to." We learn from the same journal, that "some valuable manuscripts relating to the Cornish language have been recently purchased by the trustees of the British Museum. They are chiefly the work of the late Rev. John Bannister, and consist of a *Gerleuer Cernouak*, or vocabulary, a glossary of Cornish names, some miscellaneous collections relating to the language, and an interleaved copy of Johnson's English Dictionary, with MS. notes of Cornish equivalents of words."

THE BRETON CONGRESS.—The seventeenth Congress of the Breton Association was opened on August 30 last. Among the most important papers read were those by M. Le Men, deciphering a milestone which identifies the ancient Vorgium with Carhaix; by M. Kerviler, suggesting a plan for a Breton bibliography; by M. l'Abbé Chauffier, on a painted wooden coffer of the twelfth century, found in the archives of the chapter of Vannes; by M. Ropart, on the banishment of the Parliament of Brittany to Vannes, from 1675 to 1693; by M. De la Borderie, on the Duchess Anne of Brittany; by M. Luzel, on Breton popular tales, etc. The Congress devoted several sittings to the examination of the magnificent Celtic collection of the Museum of Vannes, and of the prehistoric museum of the Comte de Limur; and, after two excursions to the numerous megalithic monuments of the Gulf of Morbihan and the neighbourhood of Carnac, decided to hold its next meeting at Guingamp, on September 6, 1875.